The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,797 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
L	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds.	24th Sept.
—	ASSAM	3038	500	J. F. Hassall	1st Oct.
L	SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th ,,
M	BENGAL	4500	800	W. H. Andrews	15th ,,
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
—	GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Hasciwood	29th ,,
L	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M	PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L	RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
—	SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3309	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipp at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	30th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	28th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th ,,
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th ,,
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	K. Perini	3,500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	2nd Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th Sept., 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook or travellers may be obtained free on application.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

FOR SALE,

AT

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

PEAT'S HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.

Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

An English-built new Mail-Phaeton, convertible into a cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14-2½, age 5 years.

One chesnut Arab horse, height 14-2½, age 5 years, a very free mover in saddle and harness.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 27th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled.
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILK, and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN-TENNIS, FOOT-BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET, AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,

Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs.	a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1	8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2	0	,,
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	,,
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	3	8	,,
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3	4	,,
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2	8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	,,
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2	8	,,

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2	0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2	0	,,
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2	8	,,
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	8	,,
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4	12	,,
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2	0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	,,
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1	4	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1	8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	,,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

Samples free on application.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch, and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.	BULLETS.	CARTRIDGES.
SHOT, ORDINARY.	BULLET MOULDS.	CARTRIDGE CASES.
SHOT, CHILLED.	CAPS.	CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
MEASURES.	WADS.	CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
HUNTING KNIVES.	SUNDRIES.	CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
PIGOU, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 lbs. are filled at the Wholesale Rate of Rs. 45 per 25 lbs. case. Net Cash.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

Cash Rs. 24 per dozen.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

"I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality."

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS — POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA
CAN PROCURE
EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE.
THE
CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES
AND ALSO EVERY MEDICAL REQUIREMENT
AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S,
POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA — PHILLIPS.

DE LA RUE'S
IMPERIAL TREASURY PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE IMPERIAL TREASURY Writing Paper and Envelopes are of the highest quality, exceedingly handsome and novel in appearance, and are specially recommended as possessing many of the excellences of hand-made paper, combined with the characteristics of paper made by machine. Both the Writing Paper and Envelopes are packed in convenient and elegant boxes, suitable for the Library or Counting-house.

Packed in 5-quire Box	Lg. 4to.	Lg. 8vo.	Sm. 8vo.	Albert.	Queen's.	Envelopes, per box of 100. Lg. 8vo. in half.	Sm. 8vo. in half.	Albert in half.	Queen's in half.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Vellum Wove, Treble Thick.	6 0	3 6	2 10	2 8	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 0	1 12
,, Double ,,	5 4	3 2	2 4	1 12	1 10	2 0	1 12	1 6	1 4
,, Extra ,,	4 4	2 8	1 12	1 10	1 6	1 8	1 6	1 4	1 0
,, ... ,,	4 0	2 0	1 10	1 8	1 6	2 0	1 10	1 8	1 6

COOPER MADON AND CO.'S
PURE LINEN CREAM WOVE BANK POSTPAPER.
FOR OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAGE.

Per 5-quire Box.	Med. 8vo.	Sm. 8vo.	Med. 8vo. in half.	Envelopes per 100. Med. 8vo. in three.	Sm. 8vo. in half.	Sm. 8vo. in three.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ruled or unruled	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 12

BLACK BORDERED BANK POST PAPER
FOR OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAGE.

Per 5-quire Box.	Med. 8vo	Sm. 8vo	Envelopes per 100 Med. 8vo in three	Sm. 8vo in half
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Narrow, Middle and Broad Borders	1 8	1 6	1 8	1 6
Extra Broad Border	1 10	1 8	1 10	1 8
Double Broad	1 12	1 10	1 12	1 10

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY—BRANCH AT POONA.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35
PER MONTH.
ON SALE
FOR CASH
OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
PIANOFORTES
BY
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
LIPP & SOHN
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.
Price List post free.

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors an Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellent quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of their high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

in extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESINGERS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on FRIDAY, 1st October, at 9-30 p.m.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

BOILERS and ENGINE FOR SALE.—Three wrought-iron boilers in first rate condition to be seen in H. M.'s Mint between the hours of 9 a.m. and p.m., also one engine, 10 H. P., Nominal. May probably be removed by the beginning of next month.

J. H. WHITE, Col, R. E.,
Mint Master.

2nd September, 1886.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES, (equal in quality to samples which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers) for the Company's Factories at Khamgaum, Oomrawutdee, Akota and Wadwan, during the ensuing season. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be made in writing to

GADDUM, BYTHELL and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
7, Church Gate St.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1886.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (sixty) per share (free of Income Tax) being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 24th instant to the shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 17th instant on production of the share certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, 24th inst., Mr. H. O. Selby will propose a motion requesting the Corporation to summon General Meetings in the first and second week of every month, and if necessary, in the second or fourth week. Mr. Selby will ask the Chairman to state whether the mover of an amendment has a right of reply before such amendment is put to the vote.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 22nd September, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person having any claim against PESTONJEE NESSERWANJEE CAPTAIN, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at House No.—Dhobitalao, is hereby required within 30 days from the date hereof to send in his claim to the undersigned Solicitors, and to produce for inspection by the undersigned within the aforesaid time, all Documents or Decrees upon which any such claim is based.

NOTICE is further given that on the 21st day of October 1886, the said Pestonjee Nesserwanjee Captain will assume the name of BOMANSHAW RUTTONJEE CAPTAIN, and will thenceforth sign by that name all vouchers, accounts and documents necessary to be signed by him, and any alleged claims against him under documents signed by any other name will be repudiated.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors.
No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that EDWARD VANDER STRAATEN of Bombay, European, Esquire, Receiver in suit No. 400 of 1885, on the original side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming to have any interest in the same by way of purchase, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims. All that piece of leasehold ground together with the messuage and bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, on the west side of Narayen Dabooikar Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolesswar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,796 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the said Narayen Dabooikar Road, on or towards the west by seashore, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik and on or towards the south by a passage and well, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 93, and new No. 16,414, and old survey No. 8-29 and new survey No. 7231, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 3350 and street No. 15, and the said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of C. A. Winter, Esq., solicitor, and are now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran as a monthly tenant.—Dated the 21st day of September, 1886.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Barry Lyndon; by W. M. Thackeray, Rs. 1 and	0	10
Beauty's Daughters; by the Author of Molly Bawn	1	4
Caleb Carthew, a Life story; by S. K. Hocking	1	12
Five Great Novels in one Volume	0	10
Great Expectations; by Charles Dickens	1	0
Hans Anderson's Fairy Tales	4	12
My First Crime, Real Experiences of a Detective; by G. Mace	1	12
Out of Eden; by Dora Russell	1	4
Pond Life: Insects; by E. A. Butler	0	10
Romance of a Young Girl (Family Story Teller Series)	0	10
Shadow of Retribution, or Social Mysteries	0	10
Thirteen all Told; by M. Moorsom	1	4
Three Cornered Essays; by a middle-aged Englishman	3	4
Twenty-one Years' Work in the Holy Land	2	4
Ways of Women; by Sydney Yorke	1	4
Westhorpe Mystery; by I D Harvey	0	10
Door of Hope; by J. T. Stodhart	0	10
Francis, a Socialistic Romance; by M. Dal Vero	3	12
Lady Valworth's Diamonds; by the author of "Molly Bawn"	0	10
Matt; by R. Buchanan	1	4
Reed's Engineers' Handbook (latest edition)	8	0
Richard Steele; by A. Dobson (English Worthies Series)	2	4
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6	12
Story of a Feather; by Douglas Jerrold	0	6
Taken to Heart; by Hon. F. Plunket	1	4
Unvarnished Tales; by W. Mackay	0	10
Young Ladies' Journal, complete Guide to Work Table	1	0
Zero; by Mrs. Campbell Praed	1	4
Edmee; by Georges Ohnet	0	10
Every Boy's Annual for 1887	3	12
Godfrey Morgan; by Jules Verne	0	10
"I say No;" by Wilkie Collins	1	4
Lover's Creed; by Mrs. Cashel Hoey	1	4
Phantom Lover; by Vernon Lee	0	10
Shooting; by Lord Walsingham (Badminton Library) 2 vols	13	4
Song of the Bell; by F. E. Weatherly	0	12
Strange Phantasy of Dr. Trintzius; by A. Vitu	0	6
Threatening Eye; by E. F. Knight	2	4

SUMMER NUMBERS.

Argosy	0	6
Belgravia	0	10
Boy's Own Paper	0	6
Girl's Own Paper	0	6

SUMMER NOS. OF THE GRAPHIC and ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, each 12 As.; Post Free Re. 1.

HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE of Household Furniture, &c., &c.

By order of the Executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Theodor Knaust, on SATURDAY the 25th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor of Mr. Nansee Kharaz shop in Meadow Street, Fort, the whole of the household furniture, wearing apparels, collection of valuable books, &c.

The property is now on view.

Full particular will appear hereafter.

SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after FRIDAY next, the Twenty-fourth instant, until further notice, an additional Passenger Train will run daily, at the following times, between Bombay and Poona, calling at the principal Stations, namely:—

Down Train	Up Train
Bombay, Dep. 11-0 p.m.	Poona, Dep. 11-0 p.m.
Poona, Arrl. 7-0 a.m.	Bombay, Arrl. 7-0 a.m.

On and after the same date the train from Bombay at ten p.m. for Kalyan will be discontinued, and on and after SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth instant, the Up Local Passenger Train leaving Kalyan at 5-10 a.m., and arriving in Bombay at 7-0 a.m., will also be discontinued.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-first of September 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

ON VIEW, Mr. J. L. Greaves' Valuable Household Furniture (made to order), Harmonium, &c., at Bandora Hill, near Mount Mary's Church.

TWO GRADUATES are REQUIRED in the Baroda College, one to Lecture in Biology and the other in Chemistry. Address with full particulars, "PRINCIPAL," Baroda College.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.—Meerschaum Pipes, Briarwood Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, all in nice cases, from a Manufacturer. Prices exceptionally cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

BAMBOO and BEAD CHICKS—Flower and Bird pattern—just arrived from Japan. Gentlemen enquiring, please make note—IBRAHIM ADAMALLI, China Bazar, Meadows Street.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE, the property of Surgeon D. C. Davidson, goes well in single and double harness and has been ridden by a lady. Can be seen at Messrs. Stephens, Girgaum, and if not previously sold, will be put up at Bennett's auction, on Saturday at 1 p. m.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Crioulcansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a beautifully situated BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, for particulars apply to "A B C," care of this paper.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FRANCIA and FUCILE, Hair Dressers and Wig Makers, have just received a large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet requisites, No. 38, Medow Street and East Street, Poona.

A THOROUGHLY competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT, 15 years fair experience, will be open for engagement by 1st October next. Apply "X O X," care of this paper.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars, No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 6, Rampart Row.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Just unpacked a large assortment of fancy and useful ARTICLES, at very moderate rates. Inspection solicited, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trousers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufactures for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS desires a re-engagement to teach, and if required, take entire charge of children, not under eight years old; or, as companion to a lady.—Address "M. D.," care of Lady Clements-Smith, Colombo.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Meadow-street, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

TO DRAPERS, &c.—Advertiser aged 28, Single, seeks a re-engagement in India or Burmah. First class testimonials. The branch he is now leaving has just done by far the most successful season on record. Disengaged early in November—"MANCHESTER," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

"NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS."—In Ecru, Coffee, Cream and White selected from a large, quantity of the newest and prettiest Designs, 3 yards long and from Rs 2-8 to 3-12 per of pair. They are of wonderful value and sure to please. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' BEAUTIFUL FANS IN ALL COLOURS. Ladies' Companions, Portmonnaies, Purses, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,

CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.—Arrival of fresh batch of ARAB HORSES per s.s. HENRY BALCKOG, at Mr. Cooverjee Ardeseer's Commission Stable, Bhendi Bazar, amongst them are good Racers, Chargers, and best Ponies. An early inspection is solicited.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th September 1886, at 6 o'clock p. m.

H. P. YELD, Surg.-Major,
Hon. Secretary.

20th September, 1886.

EDUCATION.—A LADY wishes to recommend a School in England at which she has three Daughters. The situation and climate are all that could be desired, the Education excellent in all branches, and the moral training, care, and comfort of the pupils perfect in every respect. The terms are exceedingly moderate, and references unexceptionable.—For Prospectus, &c., address "EDUCATION," Quetta, Beluchistan.

WANTED, an English knowing SECRETARY for the Viramgam Municipality. An L. C. E. preferred. Pay, Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 80. Apply to PRESIDENT, Viramgam Municipality, before 1st October.

જીભાઇ કેવલદાસ સહી,
Chairman.

Viramgam Municipal Office, 20th September, 1886.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.

Absolutely safe from explosion.

Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.

The moment work is done expenses stop.

No dust, no dirt, no trouble.

For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for the information of the Public that the practice usually observed among the Native and European Merchants of the present day is that whenever a transaction in Seed, Wheat, and Cotton is brought about by brokers, they afterwards send a contract note under their signature to the Vendor and Purchaser, which will not be observed by me, the undersigned, from this day. The contract for such transaction will be signed by me, and such contracts without my signature will not be binding upon me.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1886.

મામરાજ રામભા ગત.
i. e., MUMRAJ RAMBHAGAT.

FOR SALE.

SOME SILVER LACE, of superior quality, only sold because of change from silver to gold ace:—

85 feet lace	2	inches wide.
300 do.	1¼	do.
114 do.	1	do.
468 do.	¾	do.
81 do.	½	do.

2,010 feet lace of Silver Tracing Braid.

The above is in perfect condition and strongly recommended to Princes, Rajahs, and Native Gentlemen. Any reasonable offer will be considered.

Apply to the QUARTER-MASTER,
5th Bombay Cavalry.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

"The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory. The color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, 1886, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May 1886.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1886.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON GINNING COMPANY, Limited.
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the property of the above Company will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Company's Offices, Cawnpore, at 8 o'clock in the morning of MONDAY, the 11th of October next, to the highest bidder above the upset price of fifty thousand Rupees.

The property comprises a Horizontal Corlys's Condensing Engine, one Boiler by Hicks Hargreaves and Co, and one Boiler by Adamson and Co, with all accessories complete, Hoists, Lathes, Belting, Tools, Blocks, Ropes, Scales, Shafting, &c, &c, 5 Cotton Openers and 30 Gins all by Platt Brothers, Pucca Buildings, Godowns, Out-offices, &c.

The Machinery was imported in 1883-84, and has been but little used.

The property will be sold by Messrs. NARONHA and Co., of Cawnpore, Auctioneers, from whom or from the official Liquidator any further particulars may be obtained.

By Order of the Court,
S. M. JOHNSON,
Official Liquidator.

Cawnpore, 28th August, 1886.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot nnas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manage rof the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some out through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Joust. & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoiran	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Harton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN M. H. HAYS, HAVING ARRIVED at Poona, will, by kind permission of the Stewards of the Poona Races, hold a CLASS for PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in HORSE-BREAKING, in the paddock on the race-course, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd September, at 8 a.m., and on FRIDAY, MORNING and EVENING.

Since Captain Hayes was last in this presidency, he has made, in his methods of breaking, many improvements, which he desires to show to his former pupils, whom he cordially invites to attend. Any new members joining this class can do so on payment of Rs. 25, *i.e.*, half the usual fee.

Address.—POONA HOTEL, Poona.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

PRIZE CUPS

FOR
CRICKET, ROWING, SWIMMING, LAWN-TENNIS, SHOOTING, &c., &c.
AGRICULTURAL OR HORSE SHOW.

	Rs.	a.
With Cover, Horse on Top, Cow's Head Handles, and Fruit	125	0

BOATING.

Handsome Vase supported by three Oars, on plain Base, height 8½ inches, Vase 8½ inches diameter	35	8

BICYCLE.

New Shaped Vase, Bicyclist with Machine on Cover, height 11½ inches	85	0

CRICKET.

Handsome Vase, supported by three Cricket Bats	37	8

LAWN-TENNIS.

Handsome Shaped Vase, engraved with Lawn-Tennis Net and Lady playing, height 8½ inches	35	0

POLO.

Vase, new Shape, supported by three Polo Sticks, Ball at Base, height 9½ inches	35	0

RIFLE.

Vase supported by Three Rifles, with Cover, Surmounted by Rifleman, height 13½ inches.	40	0

RINKING OR SKATING.

Rinking design on new Pattern Frosted Silver Vase, Figure Handles holding Wreaths, Cover surmounted by Youth putting on Skates	95	0

SWIMMER.

Vase on plain Pedestal, with Cover surmounted by Swimmer in Diving Attitude, height 12½ inches	37	8

Plain Vases, very neat Pattern, from 6½ to 8½ inches in height, from Rs. 20.

PILLAR OF VICTORY.

A very Handsome American Design, Eagle on Top, Wreaths at Base	75	0

A choice and varied Selection of Goblets for School Prizes, from Rs. 10-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHEDS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1863	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,945,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohandas' Evening Party, Madhav Bag, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Sirdhana (s), and Bhundara (s), for Rangoon.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.—There will be no Mounted Sports to-day.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 18th instant, shows an increase of Rs. 4,699 in receipts.

FOUND.—Nuthoo Madowjee Desai, a broker, on Tuesday afternoon found five currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 340, lying on the public road in Church Gate Street; the same has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ramjee Peer Mahomed, living at Samuel Street, reported to the police on Tuesday, that during his absence from home, some person entered his premises, forced open a box, and stole gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 511-8. Enquiries are in progress.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of this Society during the week ending 18th inst. :—Horses sent to Pinjrapole, 2; lame, 3; emaciated, 2; sores on body, 1; sore pasterns, 1; girth galled, 2; bullocks sent to hospital, 2; lame, 15; sore necks, 12; tumours on neck, 11; emaciated, 8; sores on body, 2; overloaded, 2; goading, 4; bullocks sent to Pinjrapole, 2; buffalo with tumour on the neck, 1—total number of cases, 70.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—Babajee Gopal, *alias* Sonoo Kanoo, *alias* Sonoo Kanooba, who had but a fortnight ago returned to Bombay after a term of ten years' transportation at the Andamans, and against whom there also appears a register of several previous convictions, was yesterday again committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft of a *saree*, valued Rs. 2, the property of Pandoo Amrootee, living at Chinchpoogly.

A DISHONEST RENT-COLLECTOR.—Bindesari Narayen, a rent-collector in the employ of Rustomjee Cursetjee, the owner of a chawl in Cammatteepoora 1st Street, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 9-3, and misappropriating the same to his own use, being the property of his master. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's similar imprisonment.

A MUNICIPAL APPEAL.

AT the Fort Police Cort yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Revenue Judge, Hajee Abd Sataar Hajee Oomer apyealed against three notices served on him by the Municipality, calling upon him to show cause for the non-payment of the assessment bill with reference to property No. 162, situated at Sewree.

Mr. Brunton, Assessor and Collector, appeared in support of the Municipality, and Mr Hormusjee appeared for the appellant.

In the appeal filed by the complainant, he stated he owned property at Sewree numbered by the Municipality 161, 163, 163A, 176, and 177. The assessment bills for this property he regularly paid, and had paid for in advance till September of this year. In August last, he was served with notices from the Municipal Commissioner claiming a total sum of Rs. 215 odd for some property, No. 162. The claim made in the notices was made under some mistake, as he did not own the property.

Mr. Hormusjee remarked that it was an extraordinary thing that the appellant was assessed for property which did not exist except in the imagination of the Municipal officers, and served with notices to pay bills which had never been presented to him.

Mr. Brunton raised a technical objection against the appeal. He said the appellant had no *locus standi* in the matter, as he appealed against the assessment of property numbered 161, 163, 163A, 176 and 177, about which there was no dispute. He asked for the dismissal of the appeal as the provisions of sections 127 and 128 of the Municipal Act had not been complied with. The property had been assessed at a valuation arrived at in 1882, since that year no objection had been taken to it, and the valuation was continued and would be continued till appealed against, or removed in the proper manner.

His Honour : Where is your *locus standi* ?

Mr. Hormusjee : We are possessed of property mentioned in our appeals and nothing else. We ask that we should be relieved of these notices.

Mr. Brunton said the appellant's remedy was to apply to the Municipal Commissioner.

His Honour remarked the appellant had no grounds for his appeal. If he did not own the property mentioned in the notice, he had no reason to appeal against the notice. The appellant asked the Court to remove notices served by the Municipal Commissioner, his Honor had no power to do so, and therefore dismissed the appeal.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. F. Hooper, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1886. The total number of bales pressed by the company during the year under report was 98,341, against 61,513 during the previous year. At most of the places where your company has presses, good cotton crops were secured and the company did a satisfactory business; but at Wadwan only a comparatively small business was done and the year's working at that factory shows a loss. The nett result of the company's operations during the past season is, however, very favourable, for after writing off the sum of Rs. 6,094-1-9 for sundry repairs, &c., at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Akote, and providing Rs. 3,014-8-11 for income-tax, the balance at credit of profit and loss account (including Rs. 10,345-12-0 brought forward from last year's account) is Rs. 1,02,394-7-6. From this amount your directors recommend that Rs. 75,000 be expended in payment of of a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, free of income-tax, equal to 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, and that the balance of Rs. 27,394-7-6 be transferred to reserve fund account. Your directors consider it very desirable to build up a good reserve fund, if only to provide for depreciation in the value of your property. Your directors regret to have to record the death of Mr. Tapidass Vurjdass, who had been a director of the company from the date of its formation. Your directors invited Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas to fill up the vacancy thus caused at the board. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, finding his other engagements prevented his continuing to be a director of this company, resigned his seat at the board, and Mr. Pestonjee Ardaseer Hormarjee consented to fill his place. Mr. F. W. Sedgwick has also ceased to be a director of the company, owing to contiuued ill-health necessitating a prolonged residence in Europe, but your directors have not appointed a director in his stead.

The chairman stated that the company's property is covered by fire insurance for Rs. 2,33,000.

The directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1886 were adopted and approved. A dividend of Rs. 60 per share, free of income-tax, equal to 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, was declared. Mr. Pestonjee Ardaseer Hormarjee, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the shareholders were voted to the chairman, the directors, and the secretaries and treasurers for their able and satisfactory management of the Company's affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 21.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·851
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·5
Minimum do. (read at 10 p.m.)	75·5
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, NW, W, WNW, NW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	232
Fall of Rain during month	0·72
Total fall during month	5·27
" year	96·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 22nd Sept.	0·18

* From midnight to midnight.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. R. Wyer presiding. The following report, from the 1st December 1884 to the 30th June 1886, was submitted :—

The Committee have now the pleasure to submit to the members of the Association what would, in the ordinary course, be the thirteenth annual report. On this occasion, however, being brought down to 30th June last, it in reality covers nineteen months, and the accounts which are appended in the usual form are for the same period. The change has been effected with the view of making the business year of the Association terminate for the future on 30th June, which, having regard to the currency and character of marine insurance risk in connection with Bombay, may be considered the most suitable date for closing and reveiwing the proceedings of the session. From the underwriters' point of view the period under notice has been of a generally satisfactory character. Rates of premium, no doubt, have by the force of competition, been worked down to a remarkably low level, but losses have been few and claims consequently unimportant in amount, so that in the aggregate underwriting has been profitable. This has been the more remarkable as appertaining to vessels sailing from Bombay, from the fact that several important losses have taken place in vessels bound to this port, notably the s.s. Speke Hall, which foundered on 3rd June 1885 in the Gulf of Aden, the s.s. Seraglio, lost on 13th June 1885, about 350 miles west of this port, and the barque Copeland Isle, abandoned off Compta on 10th June 1885. These were all attributable to the cyclone which visited the Indian Ocean at the beginning of the monsoon of 1885, and it says something for the character of the vessels by means of which the large and increasing trade of the port is now conducted that these practically have been the only casualties arising from stress of weather. In view of this, which moreover only bears out the evidence of previous years, your Committee did not consider it advisable to support officially the suggestion of the local Government, that a special loadline should be fixed for vessels leaving here during the monsoon season on the basis accepted by a number of steam-ship owners for the winter season in the Atlantic. Restrictions of this kind are only admissible where the very strongest necessity is shown for their imposition, but with our records showing as they do an exceptional immunity from disaster, there is clearly no ground for legislative interference with private enterprise. There have been no special cases during this session calling for the exercise for what must always be the most important object of the Association's existence, the protection—by law if necessary—of the rights of underwriters, but your Committee have not failed where opportunity offered to render all possible advice and assistance to members.

A firm, a member of the Association, submitted to the Committee in February 1885 particulars of two claims which had been made on companies represented by them for losses sustained in discharging from the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers Chindwara and Khandalla at Coast ports. The information seemed to show that numerous claims were in the habit of being paid, arising in reality from the *laches* of the officers of the steamers in discharging at a time when the weather rendered it unsafe to do so, and for which therefore the owners and not the underwriters ought to be held responsible. Some time having elapsed in bringing forward the cases instanced, it was resolved that no special action should be taken on them, but the Committee being clearly of opinion that such claims could be justifiably resisted by the Insurance Companies concerned, it was decided that the next claim of a similar character brought forward should be tried as a test case.

Early in April last year, when the political situation pointed to the possibility of an European war in which England would have been involved, a reference was made to the Committee as to what would be a fair scale of premiums for war risks. Under the circumstances ½ per cent. on steamers and ½ per cent. on sailing vessels was suggested as a legitimate charge' Having been consulted as to what would be a fair time to allow the master of a native craft to record his protest against claims for jettison, &c., the Committee assigned three days as a resonable limit.

The insufficient manner in which shipments of Bombay twist are protected from sea-water damage has again been brought up for discussion. The tarpaulins on which bales are packed, are frequently, it is alleged, of a flimsy character and only put on single, and it was suggested that a stringent clause should be generally adopted for insertion in all policies requiring bales to be protected on all six sides by double tarpaulins of proper make. On enquiry it was ascertained that a number of companies altogether decline these risks, owing to the inadequate system of packing generally used; others adopt the following clause which they seem to find sufficient protection against improper claims, and therefore advisable for general use : "protected by tarpaulins on each of the six sides like English packed goods," This is a matter which might possibly be discussed to advantage with the Bombay Millowners' Association.

Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, average adjusters, addressed the Association in August 1885 respecting a custom which they find prevails on the part of shippers of sugar from Mauritius of insuring two parcels of the same mark, one W. A., and the other W. P. A., when damage arises the claim for the whole is made under the W. P. A. policy, and insurance companies are thus fradulently induced to pay claims for which they are not in reality liable. To protect underwriters it had been the custom of Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, when making up average statements, to obtain from the Collector of Customs copies of the manifests of the vessels in respect of which the claims had arisen. A new rule, however, having been brought into force by the Collector, under which copies of manifests were refused, except with the sanction of agent or owners, it was pointed out by Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead that this in many cases precluded them altogether from obtaining the information required, and they accordingly asked that the matter might be taken up by the Association. The Committee accordingly addressed the Collector of Customs on the subject, but as he declined to make any alteration in the rule, they decided to take steps to make the matter public, and they accordingly published a circular which they distributed to members to be forwarded to their agents in Mauritius cautioning them against the practice of insuring W. A. and W. P. A. on the same marks. The effect of this has been benficial, as the practice has been largely checked, but occasional instances still occur through the carelessness of the agents of companies in Mauritius.

The Association, through its agents at other ports, has frequently been able to obtain information by wire and mail respecting accidents to vessels, or reports regarding overdue or missing ships. This is an important sphere of usefulness which might be further developed and would grow in capability the more it was availed of by members.

The Association is indebted to Mr. Oswald, its agent at Jeddah and Suakim, for sending a copy of valuable directions for entering the port of Suakim. This came when that port was being largely frequented by steamers from Bombay, and having been circulated by the Committee to members was no doubt of service to some.

Being desirous of obtaining for the benefit of members the latest information regarding vessels, their condition and casualties not likely to be published in the usual way, your Committee applied to Lloyd's to be furnished with copies of their confidential reports. These, however, proving to be unobtainible except by subscribers, the Committee succeeded in arranging to be admitted as subscribers on the payment of the reduced fee of 10 guineas instead of the usual sum of £25 per annum, and since July 1885 they have regularly obtained Lloyd's reports which have been circulated for general information. They have, moreover, lately subscribed to Lloyd's Confidential List of Shipping, a most valuble work of reference for underwriters, which will always be available to members on application to the secretary.

Under an arrangement with the Port Officer a list of all arrivals into Bombay is obtained from the Port Office twice a week and circulated to members. To the list is attached a synopsis of the reports lodged by commanders of vessels in reporting their arrival, giving weather and others details of their voyage.

Your Committee feeling that the benefits derivable from the Association might be materially enlarged were the number of the members increased, obtained the permission of the general body to the temporary suspension of the entrance fee. The secretary at the same time addressed a circular letter to the agents of the various Marine Insurance Companies represented in Bombay, and not already members of the Association. The result of this was that the following new members joined, bringing the total number up to 22 : the Samarang Fire Insurance Company, and the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The accounts of the Association show that from a balance of Rs. 170-5-9 at the credit against which there was a claim of Rs, 1,500 for unclaimed salaries and wages on 30th November 1884, the cash balance on 30th June last had increased to Rs. 1,198-7-6. The standard works of reference on insurance and shipping obtained by Mr. F. D. Parker for the use of the Association, are available, and have been frequently referred to by members. Mr. John Marshall was appointed secretary of the Association on 10th March 1885, Mr. D. Watson, the previous secretary, having resigned.

On the motion of Mr. Wharton, seconded by Mr. Macintyre, the following gentlemen were elected members of the new Committee for the year ending 30th June 1887 :—Mr. A. F. Beaufort ((chairman), Mr. F. Hooper (deputy chairman), and Messrs. A. Kreck, J. M. Ryree, and A. S. Murray (members).

In submitting the report the chairman said it seemed to him that one of the first matters which the new Committee might very well consider was the practicability of reducing the subscription fee of the Association, so as to attract as large a number of new members as possible. The late Committee had gone some distance in that direction by suspending the entrance fee. The funds of the Association appeared to be in fairly good case, and it remained for the new Committee to determine whether or not they could afford to reduce the subscription in like manner,

It was then proposed by Mr. A. Kreck, and seconded by Mr. Glazebrook, that the report of the Association for the period ending 30th June, together with the accounts, he approved.

The motion having been unanimously adopted, the proceedings terminated.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.—His Lordship delivered judgment in the matter of the rule *nisi* granted on the 11th ult., calling upon Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy to show cause why the order of the 28th July last for the examination of Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy and Lalbai, the son and daughter of the insolvent, should not be set aside. His Lordship said :—

This is an application under section 37 of the Indian Insolvency Act to examine the brother and daughter of an insolvent, Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy. The insolvency is an old one, dating as far back as 1869, but the liabilities were very heavy, and as quite recently property has been recovered for the creditors I do not think the lapse of time is any bar to the application. The section so far as it applies to the present case empowers the Court on the application of any creditor, or on its own motion, to summons any person who may be suspected of having any of the estate of the insolvent in his possession, or who may be capable of giving any information respecting the estate and effects of the insolvent or his acts, dealings, or conduct. The power of examination of a third person with a view to the discovery of the insolvent's property, has, I believe, been inherent in insolvency or bankruptcy courts from their first establishment in England, 34-35 Hen. VIII., ch. 4?2, 1 Jak. I. ch. 15s 10. As far back as 1747, I find a banker summoned to explain his dealings with the bankrupt, and the Lord Chancellor refused to interfere with the discretion of the Court (Atkyns 205), and each new Act contained a section somewhat similar to the one now before me. (See Bombay Act 49, sec. 120 ; Bankruptcy Act 69, sec 96 ; Bankruptcy Act 83, sec. 27.) But the order has been generally made on the Court's own motion, or the application has been made on behalf of the body of creditors by the official who corresponds to our Official Assignee. When that officer has made the application on behalf of the creditors as a body it has been readily granted, so much so, that under the English Act of 1886, an affidavit was only required when the application was *not* made by him. (See rule 171 of that Act.) But when some one, other than that official, has made the application, he has been held bound to show a *prima facie* probability that some benefit will result to the creditors or the estate. (Ex parte Nicholson, L. R. 13, Ch. Div. 243.) I fully endorse the observations in 1 DeGes Jones and Smith at p. 317 to the effect that this power should be exercised with care, and that such application should not be granted *ex debito justitiæ* as in 72 B. 928. Although the wording of the Indian Act is somewhat wider than the corresponding section of the English Act, I think the following rule a safe one to follow. When the Official Assignee makes or supports the application, it should be readily granted. When it is made by any other person, the grounds of the application should be carefully sifted, and the Court should satisfy itself that the enquiry will probably lead to some benefit to the creditors or estate, and is not merely made to harass and annoy the persons proposed to be examined. Now to apply sec. 27 of the Indian Act to the present case. The first question which presents itself is, whether the applicant Rahimbhoy Ahmedbhoy is a creditor ? On the affidavits I am not satisfied that he is a *bona fide* creditor. It is very doubtful whether it was he or his father who bought the claim of Goculdas Tejpal, on which the son founds his right to be considered a creditor. The son's pecuniary position and his relations generally with his father are against his claim. There is a very strong reason why the father should put the son forward, and the affidavits are so contradictory on the point, that it is impossible for me to decide it in the affirmative. As the Official Assignee has refused to admit the alleged right after examination of all the facts, I think it safest to decide in the same sense. The applicant can always establish his claims by a suit. As the applicant is not a creditor, so the Official Assignee does not support this particular application, and as the affidavits show considerable feeling and a bias which might distort the facts, I should hesitate to admit the application if it stood alone. But a *bona fide* creditor, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, has now come to support it. I think that intervention alters the case. I have consulted the Official Assignee, and he agrees with me that the application now bears another aspect. It is now supported by a *bona fide* creditor who, in a short affidavit made before his separate application, says that he believes a large number of claims on the estate have been purchased by Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, the son of the insolvent, on the names of third parties out of the monies of the insolvent. It was suggested that the Bank was only a sort of puppet in the hands of the first applicant. But I am confident the manager would not have made the above statement merely to assist Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and his son. The support of the Bank and its adoption of the charges, in my opinion, give the allegations contained in the affidavits a greater evidentiary value. I still do not think they are fully convincing on any point, but, for instance, on the point of the Rs. 31,754 of moveables I think a case for examination is made out. There is no doubt, too, that the persons have a very intimate knowledge of the insolvent's affairs. This was shown in a recent suit, moreover, as the *prima facie* probability is much increased by the support now given by the Bank to the allegations. I am now of opinion I ought to allow the examination of the defendant's son. As regards Lalbai, the point in dispute is a definite one, and she will be easily able to answer it if is she is in the right. I think she should first be asked to produce her documents of title, and give other information that may be required. If she refuses, then she must be examined, but at her own house, in accordance with the custom of her community, and only after the examination of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, the results of which may render her examination unnecessary. At the same time I do not think the applicant, Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, who belongs to the insolvent's family, and is involved in a bitter family quarrel, should direct the examination. I think it will be more certainly directed to its sole legitimate object—the benefit of creditors and the estate—if it is undertaken by the Bank. As the Bank has made a separate application of a similar character I can safely assume its readiness, and I, therefore, order the summonses to issue returnable in a month's time. The Bank to apply to the Official Assignee to conduct the enquiry, and if he declines to to so then the Bank to conduct the enquiry. The payment of dividend to Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy to be postponed till the first Court day at least one week after the close of the examination.

On the application of Mr. Inverarity, his Lordship ordered that the dividends be not drawn until at least a week after the close of the examination of the witnesses or until the first Court day after that week.

RE SHAIK MOOSA ABDOOL LUTIFF.—Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Aga Abdool Hussain, trustee of an indenture executed by the insolvent on the 17th July, appeared to argue against a rule *nisi* calling upon his client to show cause why he should not deposit with the Official Assignee all the books of the insolvency. Insolvent had to file his petition within two months after he executed the deed of which the learned counsel's client was the trustee. There was no question as to the validity of the deed, the effect of which was to vest in the trustee the whole of the moveable property of the insolvent, which consisted mostly of outstandings. The books of account were delivered by the insolvent to the trustee, who was at present engaged with his solicitor in preparing to file suits against the principal debtors. All the parties in the matter were working in harmony. The first point was whether the Court had the power to take the matter out of the trustee's hands ; and, secondly, if there was such power, would the Court exercise it ? The learned counsel said the trustee was willing to give an inspection of the books to any creditor at all reasonable hours.

Mr. Inverarity, for two creditors, supported the rule for the deposit of the books with the Official Assignee. The books referred not only to the moveable, but also the immoveable property of the insolvent ; and it would be very much better and more convenient to all parties if they were kept in the Official Assignee's office. They belonged to the estate, and no person had a better right to their custody than the Official Assignee.

Mr. Lang, for another creditor, supported the rule. The insolvent with his brother had carried on large business as pearl merchants ; and the books were the partnership books and not the personal books of the insolvent. The creditors wanted to see from the books whether there would be any good grounds for opposing the insolvent's discharge.

After some further discussion, his Lordship ordered that the books of account should be deposited with the Official Assignee within a week.

RE ASSARIA SYBOO ENKOOJEE.—Mr. Vicajee applied for leave to withdraw the petition. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* under section 78.

RE WILLIAM CHARLES MAYHEW.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, which was granted.

RE WILLIAM ALEXANDER MCDOWELL.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE HAJEE GOOL MAHOMED.—The insolvent applied in person for an interim order, which Mr. Manker opposed on behalf of a creditor on the ground of vexatious defence to a suit brought by the opposing creditor. The application was refused, with liberty to insolvent to renew it after three months.

CRICKET.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE CRICKET CLUB *vs.* PROPRIETARY SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.—The following scores were made in a match between these two Clubs :—

X. C. C. C.

Professor Johns, c. Reporter	1
D. D. Kanga, c. Vakil	56
D. N. Bahadhurji, c. Reporter	4
Bhundari, c. Vakil	9
D. Dustoor, b. Bapas	6
Paul Gonsalves, b. Bapas	0
H. M. Mussani, b. Bapas	15
J. N. Bahadhurji, l.b.w. Vakil	7
Conceicao, c. Reporter	15
R. Ramji, c, Vakil	0
C. F. Oonvala, c. Vakil	0
H. Banji, not out	2
Extras	16
Total	131

P. S. C. C.

K. H. Vakil, c. Bahadhurji	14
B. D. Mody, b. Johns	2
D. H. Vakil, b. Johns	1
J. M. Patel, s. Johns	3
Krikhusru Wacha, c. Johns	6
Eddi Reporter, s. Bahadhurji	2
N. C. Bapoola, l.b.w. Johns	28
J. E. Reporter, c. Bahadhurji	0
B. F. Motivala, b. Johns	10
S. M. Motisha, not out	13
Gustad Wacha, b. Conceicao	7
C. H. Pandey, b. Bahadhurji	5
Extras	12
Total	103

A STRONG team of Parsee cricketers leaves to-day by the mail train for Poona, to take part in the match against the Poona Gymkhana, to be played on Friday and Saturday next, the 24th and 25th instant. The team consists of the following :—

D. J. Tata (captain).	M. P. Banaji.
S. C Setna.	D. S. Mehta.
A. C. Major.	M. E. Pavri.
R. D. Cooper.	D. F. Dubash.
S. B. Doctor.	M. D. Malegaum.
E. B. Shroff.	M. Framji.

NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

ONLY half-a-dozen players went up from Bombay to compete at this annual meeting, and most of them, if not all, were quite out of practice. In spite of that our champion, Murray, put in a 41 and two 42 rounds in the two events. The next best was Merriman, with a 43 round in the Combination Cup, closely run by Colonel Wilson and Davidson, with 44 rounds each.

The following are the scores for the Bombay and Nasik Cups played for on the 17th September :—

BOMBAY CUP.

Woodward...	50, 50, 48, 148, less 7, 141 Net.	Winner.
Davidson ...	51, 51, 48, 150, " 7, 143	"
Wilson... ...	44, 51, 50, 145, scratch 145	"
Betham	49, 49, 49, 147, " 147	"
Clarkson ...	61, 55, 58, 174, less 18, 156	"
Dunn	62, 64, 61, 187, " 24, 163	"

NASIK CUP.

Murray	48, 41, 42, 131, scratch, 131 Net.	Winner.
Macrae	46, 53, 52, 151, less 12, 139	"
Roberts.....	49, 48, 45, 142, scratch, 142	"
Traill	51, 49, 50, 150, less 6, 144	"
Oliver	52, 46, 51, 149, scratch, 149	"
Merriman...	48, 47, 54, 149, " 149	"

The handicapping upon the Nasik Cup had to be done quite in the dark, nothing being known of the form of any of the players from Bombay, and Murray pulled it off by a street.

The handicap upon the Combination Cup played for on the 18th Sept. was based upon the previous day's play, but Merriman made hot running in his second round, and in the end won hands down as the scores show. With that exception it proved a pretty close affair, as there was a tie for second place, and the fourth was only a point behind.

COMBINATION CUP.

Merriman	48, 43, 51, 142, less 18, 124 Net.	Winner.
Betham...	47, 52, 46, 145, " 16, 129	"
Davidson ...	52, 44, 51, 147, " 18, 129	"
Woodward.	48, 46, 50, 144, " 14, 130	"
Wilson.....	49, 52, 48, 149, " 16, 133	"
Traill	51, 50, 50, 151, " 18, 133	"
Macrae.....	49, 50, 52, 151, " 18, 133	"
Roberts.....	51, 48, 47, 146, " 12, 134	"
Oliver	52, 46, 53, 151, " 16, 135	"
Murray.....	42, 45, 48, 135, scratch 135	"
Clarkson ..	53, 49, 60, 162, less 24, 138	"
Dunn	59, 57, 54, 173, " 30, 140	"

The medal for the best scratch round during the Tournament was won by Murray with 41 strokes, which was a splendid round, considering the hard, bare, rough state of the "greens" (?) for want of water, very little rain having lately fallen.

The "Wud'n Spune" was won fairly easily too. The Ladies' bracelet fell through for want of entries. The Foursome was played off on Saturday afternoon, and the round was halved. Bombay dormy.

Nasik—Betham and Davidson.

Bombay—Merriman and Roberts.

While the Foursome was going on Murray and Traill played a match at lawn-tennis against Green and Dunn, who won. A single between Murray and Green could not be finished for want of daylight.

Thus ended a most enjoyable holiday.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
(If Chamber business is over by 2 p.m.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fakeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Maneckchund and another—Jefferson, B and D.

438-85—Macfarlane and E—Haji Abdoola Aboo vs Aba Meya Haji Ahmed and others—T and B, H, C and B, T, D and C.

539-76—Little, S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimji and another vs Maneckvahoo and others, Hore, C and B.

471-85—Hore, C and B—C Conners vs John Anderson—Tobin and R.

84-85—Jefferson, B and D—Runchordas Chaturbhuj vs Khimji Dhunji and others—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

129-86—Tobin and R—Kassam Hajee Mitha vs Hajee Faki Ismail Walad Faki—J C Cama—Part heard. (Not to be called on.)

201-86—Mulji B B—Vijbhookundas Cassidas vs Raghunathdas Gopaldas and others—Pestonji and R. (Not to be called on.)

202-86—Hore, C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs Nusserwanji H Gheesta—Thakurdas, D and C. (Not to be called on.)

205-86—Little, S, F and N—Morarji Khimji vs Girdhurlal Dulputram—Hore, C and B.

74-86—In person—(a pauper)—Kadijabebee vs Alimabebee—Balkrishna and B.

216-86—Ardesir, H and D—H F Soares vs Dayal Mathoora and another—Payne, G and S—(Not to be called on.)

218-86—Payne, G and S—Alli Mahomed Vullee vs Hurdas Premji and others—Hore, C and B.

143-86—Mulji B B—Dharsibhoy Jassa vs Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

124-86—M H Khan—(For pauper)—Tribhowan Veerji vs Kera Vuja and others—Payne, G and S.

219-86—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Bhandalibhoy vs Ebrahimbhoy Hassumbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D.

221-86—M H Khan—Nanabhoy Framji Cowasji vs Hirji Hunsraj—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For final decree.

45-84—Crawford, and B—Raghowji Anundji and another vs Valabdas Hurjewandas and others—Little, S F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

243-85—Crawford and B—Ruttonsey Lilladhur vs. Waljee Canjee and others—Muljee B B and W and G.

326-85—Thakurdas D and C—Goolbai vs. Bhicajee—Shamrao P.

303-84—Macfarlane and E—Balmookundas Gorudult and others vs Tolaram Gulranidas and others—In person.

402-85—In person, Pestonji Bazonji vs Vajir Shaik Ebrahim and another—In person.

370-85—Tyabji and D—Mahomed Yacoob vs Haji Aboobucker Ismail and another—Ardesir H and D. (Not to be called on.)

241-84—Thakurdas, D and C—Bai Sonebai vs Dewsey Gopall and others—Tyabji and D.

358-85—Little, S, F and N—Rustomji Pestonji Billimoria vs Lilladhur Shamji—Hore, C and B.

365-85—Tyabji and D—Bai Javerbai vs Narsi Govind and others.

163-84—Payne, G and S—A Bruel and others vs The Oriental Bank Corporation.

Crawford and B—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Wamon Sadashivji and others—F A Little for Government.

Long Causes.

372-85—Macfarlane and E—Cadur Fackir Mahomed vs Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Sulleman and others M M Munshi.

461-85—Macfarlane and E—Oomer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool, &c.—Payne, G and S, Tyabji and D.

464-78—Shamrao P—Hurryshunker Bhaskarji vs Camaji Jeejaji Vunjaree and others—J C Cama—(Not to be called on.)

LADY GRANT DUFF'S FAREWELL TO MADRAS.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building for the Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha women, to be erected mainly at the cost of the Rajah of Venkatagiri, in the Chepank Palace grounds, was performed on Saturday evening by Lady Grant Duff, who delivered the following speech on the occasion :—

I come before you to-day with very mingled feelings—feelings in which I hardly know whether pleasure or pain most predominates ; pleasure that the permanent habitation for an institution in which I have taken so deep an interest is begun, or pain that I shall never see it completed, and that I am going far away from those for whom I have felt so warm an affection, and from whom I have received so much kindness. My first duty—and it is a very pleasant one—is to thank the Rajah of Venkatagiri for all the kind things he has said. I can assure him that if at first I took interest, in native ladies from a sense of duty, it very soon became a labour of love. I formed strong attachments for many of them ; I found them most winning and attractive, and I hope in some cases I have made life-long friendships. I must also express, what we all feel, I am sure, a strong sense of the great munificence which has enabled us to assemble here to-day to lay the first stone of the Victoria Caste Hospital. The benefits he confers will be felt far and wide,—how far I did not realise till yesterday, when I visited the hospital, and found among the patients a very intelligent lady, the wife of the Tahsildar of Masulipatam. No right-minded person can, I imagine, live in any place, even for a short time, without desiring to make that place better than he found it. Madras bears testimony to the existence of this feeling in a most vigorous and fruitful form. There are many instances, but of those which occur to me most readily are the Military Female Orphan Asylum, the Napier Park, Lady Napier's School, Lady Hobart's School, and part of the Buckingham Canal, which all attest how anxious their founders were to leave traces of permanent benefit behind them. I cannot, like them, claim to have started an original design. Many years ago, before that terrible calamity which, from 1876 to 1878, devastated the Madras Presidency, and brought death and sorrow to so many homes, the idea of a Caste and Gosha Hospital was started by some benevolent persons here, —among them I believe Mrs. Firth, whose work among native ladies has been untiring and strenuous. Some money was contributed, but the exigencies of the famine were so serious that all other considerations had to be foregone, and the sum subscribed was utilized for the survivors among its victims. Some painful stories of suffering and death I heard when I first turned my attention to the subject ; some enquiries I made among native gentlemen elicited warm sympathy and interest ; one and another came forward with most liberal subscriptions. The Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah lent us a house in which the Hospital has been successfully conducted for more than six months ; and to-day the great beneficence of the Rajah of Venkatagiri enables me to lay the first stone of the permanent building, with the hope that the second, or at least the third, year of its existence may see it completed—a lasting centre of good to the sick and suffering, and a lasting monument to the generosity and charity of him who enabled it to be reared. I am leaving India now. My stay here is a question, not of days, but of hours. I shall soon have seen the last of that gorgeous and picturesque panaroma of Oriental life which has impressed the Western mind with wonder and admiration since the days when Alexander left his name to the wide stream and long grasses of the Punjab, two thousand two hundred years ago. Alexander is gone, followed by one and another conqueror whose rule held within it the same fatal seed of decay. We, as we look round us, and read the history of the past, must perforce ask what is to preserve us and our civilisation from the same decadence and the same oblivion ? What is the germ of destruction that must be blighted and trodden down ; what the seed of vitality that must be cherished ? The latter is not learning. The wisdom of the Egyptians reared indestructible monuments, but could not save the dynasty of Rameses, or the faith of him who sleeps in Philæ. Not conquest. What remains of Baber, but a coin and a memoir ? What is left of Humaaun save a tomb ? The noblest art, the finest literature the world ever saw, preserved themselves, but not the people who produced them. What must we do to be saved ? You will say I am irrelevant and wandering far from the subject of the day. Yet when I look round, and see such union among persons who, differing in faith, in race, in education, can yet meet for one common object, and that an unselfish and generous one, am I wrong to remind you of the great forces which disintegrate nations, when I have before me such an example of the forces which keep them together ? Those forces are Love and Duty, the noblest forces of religion, the highest of civilization. Nowhere are they more required in full potency. Great poverty, a teeming population, a young educated class, impatient of restraint

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

THERE was again no change in Bar Silver according to last evening's quotation from London, viz., 43 13-16d. per oz. A heavy drop is reported in Rupee securities, Four per cent. having declined 1⅛, say to 66¾, and Four-and-a-half per cent. 1¼, at 70¾. Sterling Loan had recovered the ¼ per cent. lost on Monday, being again quoted at 100⅝. Consols and French Rentes come unchanged.

From Liverpool news again comes in favour of "bulls," the market having closed last evening with a higher tendency, Surats firm. The Manchester market had also been firm. The sales in Liverpool yesterday aggregated 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Mid-Uplands on the spot were 1-16 higher, at 5 5-16d., but East Indian showed no change whatever. Mid-Uplands to arrive again show an advance in all positions, say September-October, of 3-64d., October to January of 1-32d., and January and February of 1-64d.

From New York the spot quotation comes unchanged; but Futures are called 9·40 for January. Receipts at the Ports were 21,000 bales.

COTTON.—In spite of the strong position of Cotton in Liverpool, and the higher tendency there, exporting houses are keeping out of the market, and there is hardly any business passing. We believe a sale of Fully Good Bengals, for November delivery, at Rs. 166, and for January at Rs. 165, has been effected.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Our market for the former is quiet, the only transactions we have heard of having been in White Delhi, for October, at Rs. 3-14-6; and in Ekdani (91 per cent.) at Rs. 4-4-0. Red Delhi is in good inquiry at Rs. 3-13-0, but there is none offering. We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Fine Peasy	4 4 6	new crop	4 5 6	per cwt.
No. 1. do.	4 3 6	,,	4 4 6	,,
No. 1. Club Delhi	3 15 0	,,	4 2 0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	4 0 0	,,	4 0 0	,,

SEEDS are lifeless and unaltered.

The receipts of the principal articles of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	743	bales.
Wheat	27,886	cwt.
Linseed	4,076	,,
Rapeseed	529	,,
Gingelly seed	966	,,
Poppy seed	587	,,

FREIGHTS continue quiet, and quotations are unchanged. The Clan McGregor has been fixed for a full cargo for Liverpool at 20s. 6d. per ton, and the St. Dunstans for the United Kingdom and one Mediterranean Port at 21s. 3d.

EXCHANGE has shown more steadiness to-day, and as Banks have been rather sellers than buyers, Bank Paper has advanced 1-32d., say from 1s. 4 7-8d. to 1s. 4 29-32d. Telegraphic; and from 1s. 4 29-32d. demand, to 1s. 4 15-16d. The enquiry for remittances is still very limited. Three months' Credits have remained steady at 1s. 5 1-8d. ready, and 1s. 5d. for next year's delivery. The business done has not been large, but as the day advanced, sellers showed some disposition to dispose of their bills against real business requirements, rather than risk the possibilities of the future. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-16d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 29-32d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 5d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 5¼d.		,,
France, 3 ,, ,,	1*80½		,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent. has declined 3-16ths since yesterday, and is now quoted at 99 15-16. Four-and-a-half per cent. is unchanged at 102¾.

SHARES.—There has been a rather weaker feeling in this market to-day in respect of some concerns, and we have to note a decline of Rs. 10 in Mahalakshimi Mill shares at Rs. 670, and of Rs. 5 in Central India., New Issue, and Gordon at Rs. 175 and Rs. 165, respectively. In Press shares, Fort Press are Rs. 50 lower at Rs. 1,800; and New Indian and Mofussil Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 122½ and 462½, respectively. Hyderabad S. and W. are quoted Rs. 35 higher, at Rs. 875.

In Miscellaneous companies, Bapty Brothers, Bombay Ice, and Cooper Madon, are all quoted Re. 1 lower.

At the Liverpool Wool sales which opened yesterday, 24.000 bales being offered, there was a large attendance of buyers and brisk competition, and prices were a shade firmer.

(For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 6.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally in icate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR EYES.—Sight scientifically treated and Spectacles and Eye-Glasses made to suit each individual case.
Residents of Bombay and Suburbs, who are unable to visit me, can be attended to personally at their own addresses, *without any extra charges*, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 23, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CHINA.

MARRIAGE.

WESTON—TEMPLETON—August 16, at Shanghai, Mr. Frank Weston, Manager of the Remenyi Concert Company, to Miss Ada T. Templeton.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBIE—September 12, at Mozafarpore, the wife of W D Abercrombie, Bengal Police, of a son.
CUMBERLAND—September 16, at Calcutta, the wife of A Hope Cumberland, of a son.
FAWCETT—September 11, at Parla Kimedi the wife of F Fawcett, of a son.
GILL—September 18, at Cuddalore, the wife of Edward I G Gill, of a son.
JONES—September 20, at the Luz, the wife of Ogwald Routh Jones, Asst Inspector General of Police, of a son.
PARKER—September 13, at Quetta, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel N F Parker, Bengal Army, of a daughter.
TAYLOR—September 18, at 10, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of G H Taylor, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRAVES—September 13, at Quetta, Kathleen Sophia, the beloved wife of Mr H Graves, Executive Engineer, Sind-Pishin State Railway, aged 38 years.
HADFIELD—September 15, at Woodcock Hall, Cotacamund, Marianne, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A J Hadfield, Madras Army, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
LETT—September 15, at Simla, Thomas William Lett, of Lahore, aged 81 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1886.

THE division on Mr. Parnell's Bill for suspending evictions denotes continued "hardness," as they would say in the money market, on the part of the Unionist parties. A majority of ninety-five in a House of just under five hundred members is a proof that the Government can look for the co-operation of the Liberal Unionists for other purposes than voting against measures for Home Rule, and this in spite of Mr. Gladstone having spoilt a well-earned holiday in order to help forward this Bill. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach detected in the measure a device for levying black mail on the landlords. Whether it is that, or a much wiser and more necessary one, depends very largely upon the answer that will be given to inquiries now on foot into the condition of the Irish tenantry and their capability for paying rent. Our correspondent in Ireland has this week given an account of the matter which warrants the belief that it is because the farmers cannot pay, and not because they will not pay, that the conflict between the landowners and their tenantry has been renewed in such a bitter spirit. If that is so the House of Commons, in the interests of the landlords themselves, might have done more than accept a Bill which, while it would have suspended evictions, would have secured immediately fifty per cent. of the rent as the price of indulgence. The Government, however, are determined to fight the matter out with the tenantry, and no one knows better than they do themselves what a hard task they have in hand. Sir Michael Hick-Beach's announcement that Government may be compelled to summon Parliament earlier than usual in order to ask for enlarged powers is significant enough upon that point. It promises a trying winter in Ireland, and, what is perhaps of less importance, a stormy session when Parliament reassembles.

SOME months ago we pointed out that the influences at work which have led to the depreciation of the rupee, have had a compensatory influence by diminishing prices in England. We do not think that this compensatory action is so strong as to make the Indian rupee as valuable in purchasing European goods as it was a few years ago. But still it is some comfort to find that at any rate its fall in power of purchasing European commodities is not to be measured by its fall in value with reference to gold. Our rupees buy fewer sovereigns, but our sovereigns can now buy in England rather more of the luxuries and necessaries of life than they used to buy. Mr. O'Conor in his late essay remarked that the average price of wheat in the London market in 1885 is nearly 32 per cent. less than the average price of 1870, and that prices in England have fallen 30 per cent. all round. Any one may confirm this comforting fact for himself by referring to the Tabular Statements of the Comparative Prices of commodities given monthly by the *Economist*. The substantial character and the rapidity of the fall in prices may be demonstrated by comparing the prices of the various items that make up the cost of living in January 7th 1883 and August 7th 1886. During this interval of three years and a half prime small beef has fallen from 5s. 4d. to 3s. 9d., prime mutton from 6s. 8d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lbs., flour from £1 13s. to £1 5s. 6d. per 280 lbs., potatoes from £6 to £5 per ton, rice from 6s. 10½d. to 6s. 3d. per cwt. With the exception of a slight increase in the price of oats, none of the nine items under which the Food Products are classified have risen in price. Turning to the price of materials for textile manufactures we find that flax has risen in price, wool has remained stationary, and cotton, silk, hemp, and jute have fallen. Among the commodities for drinking, lighting, and other purposes, only tea and olive oil have become dearer, but sugar has fallen from 12s. 0d. and 18s. 3d. to 9s. 0d. and 11s. 9d. per cwt., coffee from £3 4s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d., petroleum from 7d. to 5¾d. per gallon, and tallow from £2 3s. 6d. to £1 4s. 9d. Iron, coal, copper, tin, lead, and saltpetre, that is, all the minerals mentioned in the *Economist's* tables, have fallen in value. The decrease in the price of coals happens to be small, but the various kinds of iron specified have fallen from £2 9s. 5d., £6, and £5 7s. 6d. to £1 19s. 0d., £4 12s. 6d., and £3 12s. 6d. respectively. The importance of the fall in iron in diminishing the cost of life will be evident to any one who considers the immense importance of this metal as the material out of which manufacturing machinery and workmen's tools are mainly constructed. The cheapening of iron and of the necessaries of life must lower the wages of the carpenter, the plumber, and the other artizans who have to be called in periodically for repairs. It must be remembered that the commodities we have considered are not instances selected to prove the existence of a fall of prices or any other theory. They are simply those articles which happen to be included in lists intended to show in a convenient form by a few typical examples the rise and fall of prices month by month. The same fall that has taken place among the important commodities that happen to be specified is sure to prevail generally among all commodities. Thus it is perfectly certain that the plain facts we have quoted should have their effect in reducing the butcher's, baker's, milliner's, and tailor's bills of families living in England. It is very natural that we should find it difficult to believe this fall in prices, though we very easily recognise on the other side the loss suffered by a depreciated rupee. The loss is brought home to us in a concentrated form when we find that a rupee which not long ago was worth nearly 1s. 8d. is now not worth 1s. 5d., while the compensating gain brought about by the appreciation of gold is divided among the various items of the bills we have to pay, subtracting from their prices sums too small for the memory to retain, though the aggregate yearly saving must be great. Therefore to realise the other side of the question we must not consult the casual and uncertain utterances of our memory, but go to statistics.

The *Statist* in the beginning of the year, commenting upon this general fall of prices, remarked that it had not yet extended appreciably to house rent and education, but at the same time prophesied that these two important items were sure eventually to follow the general tendency. It is satisfactory to find that this prophecy is in a fair way of fulfilment. With regard to education we have no direct evidence to give. However, it is evident from plain general principles that the fall in the price of commodities must cheapen education. The two chief iterms that make up the cost of education are board and tuition. The cost of supplying the inner boy with food must obviously be lessened by the fall in the price of flour, beef, and mutton. Also teachers will require smaller salaries for their labours, when they find that they can support their families comfortably on smaller incomes than were necessary a few years ago. It is but natural that the old established schools should be slow to recognise these facts, as the recognition of them tends to deprive them of the unearned increment added to their profits by the general fall in prices. But competition must eventually bring down the cost of education to its market value. If the old schools will not of their own accord reduce their rates, new schools will be sure to spring up and attract pupils by lower prices, and their competition will certainly bring down school bills everywhere to their proper level. In the case of house-rent we need no longer have recourse to *à priori* reasoning, as it is possible to appeal directly to the evidence of facts. The *Daily Telegraph* of September 2nd devotes nearly two columns to the serious fall of house-rents in London. This fall seems to have been prevalent all over the metropolis, except within a radius of three miles of Charing Cross. As Anglo-Indians do not generally take their houses or lodgings in the centre of London, this exception is not from an Anglo-Indian standpoint very important. The facts given deserve to be quoted for the comfort of those who may be thinking of settling their families in the suburbs of London. "A great number of instances of reduced rentals," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "may be given. In Peckham shops have been reduced from £124 to £100; on Denmark-hill houses formerly rated at £200 and £132 are now at £167 and £110. In an unpopular part of East Dulwich houses of £28 are now to be had for £25, and of an estate of 60, 20 are empty. Others originally let at £34 are now offered at £30, £28, and £26, without finding tenants. In the same neighbourhood residences once bringing in £59 per annum are now to let at £50. Near Peckhamrye roomy houses built to let at £70 are fetching £45 to £55. In Brixton, where much the same class of property is to be found, but of rather higher rent, houses have been reduced from £38 to £32, from £50 to £40, from £60 to £55, from £65 to £50, from £40 to £38, and from £80 to £65. On the outskirts of Kentish Town houses built to let at £55 have been leased on a sliding scale for three years, commencing at £40, and others at £42 are now down to £38. Family residences in Hackney which used to be worth £65 now go for £50; others go at £45 instead of £55; others in a first-class road have dropped from £60 to £50; some in Dalston from £56 to £48; and some in Lower Clapton from £66 to £55. In West Hackney a fall from £42 to £36 is common; and an instance may be given of a fall from £148 to £120; another from £180 to £145; and a third from £130 to £85. In other parts of the Metropolis decline is also reported; and, as showing that the depression is not confined to any narrow radius, it may be mentioned that at Winchmore-hill £65 per annum houses can now be got for £45; and at Lee, in Kent, residences valued at £120 are unlettable."

It is not without a certain amount of hesitation that we bring forward these consolatory facts. There are some people who are so fond of having a grievance, that they resent as an injury any attempt to deprive them of their right to grumble. To such we would reply, that after all, although it is perfectly certain that the general fall of prices mitigates the loss suffered by the depreciation of the rupee, it is probable that the compensation is only partial. The present low state of the rupee may be due as much to depreciation of silver, as to appreciation of gold. If that is the case, then the power of silver to purchase other commodities than gold is actually diminished, and the most rapid adjustment of prices would not make the rupee buy what it used to buy. But even if, as many think, it is not silver that has depreciated, but gold that has risen in value, even then prices will only be moving very slowly to adjust themselves to the increased value of gold, and never quite manage to catch it up. Sellers make a hard fight before they consent to lower prices, although they eventually must do so if the value of money increases. There is no doubt that the custodians of Anglo-Indian children, who consented to take charge of them at a certain rate several years ago, will be inclined to refuse to abate their charges, however many statistics we bring to bear upon them showing that their butcher's and baker's bills and house-rent must have become smaller. However, in the end the fall in the prices of commodities must make itself felt in all such transactions, and alleviate to a certain extent the burden of the Anglo, Indian paterfamilias who has to remit home a large proportion of his taxed income of depreciated rupees. From this contingency let him get such small comfort as he can.

BOMBAY and Calcutta have been treated alike in the matter of the proposed extra Judgeship in the High Court, the Secretary of State having declined to confirm the appointment of Mr. Justice Macdonnell's *locum tenens* in the Calcutta High Court, as he has refused the application of the Bombay Government to give Bombay an extra Judge to work off the arrears. In each case the India Office has overruled the local authorities in a fashion which is scarcely reasonable and which public opinion will resent. The Secretary of State, whatever his own view of the merits of the applications may be, should have been persuaded to grant them by the strong plea of public convenience which was put in in each case, and by the certainty that neither the Government of India nor the Bombay Government would, at a time of retrenchment on all hands, have asked for extra Judges unless there were grave reasons for doing so. If the Secretary of State's excuse for refusing the request of the Bombay Government is that it would be inadvisable to augment the strength of the High Court until some determination has been come to in regard to the devolution of a portion of its jurisdiction upon the Small Causes Court, this would be a very good reason had the Secretary of State been asked to sanction a permanent addition to the High Court Bench. But it is a temporary appointment that is asked for, to clear off an already embarrassing list of arrears, and whether the appointment were made or refused the future arrangements of the Small Causes Court would remain unaffected. These will be made on their merits, as a permanent measure, and with little or no regard to any temporary provision that might have been made for reducing the arrears list as it stands to-day. One result of the Secretary of State's refusal will be the return to the Bar of Mr. Farran, and the deprival of the Bench of a sound lawyer who, during the time that he has held an acting Judgeship, has shown marked judicial capacity, and has gained very largely in the confidence of the Bar and the public. On the return of Mr. Justice Bayley after the October vacation, Mr. Farran will act as Advocate General in the place of Mr. Latham.

UNLESS a Calcutta contemporary is misinformed by its London correspondent Sir John Gorst is coming to India after all, though not as Governor of Madras. He is said to contemplate paying a long cold weather visit to this country, to which, as Hyderabad records bear witness, he is by no means a stranger. But he is not going to Hyderabad this time, but to Calcutta, where he will confer, the report goes, with the Viceroy upon certain financial and railway questions. This may or may not be an exact account of the plans of the Under-Secretary of State for India, but the fact of real importance after all is that the India Office is sufficiently alive to certain Indian questions that it is going to release one of its chiefs for four months so that he may investigate them on the spot. Sir John Gorst's visit may be without precedent, but it surely will not be without justification, nor will it pass without public approval if only the Under-Secretary make himself accessible to the leading exponents of public opinion in this country. It may be that we shall not have the Royal Commission that has been asked for, and that we shall have to be content with a Parliamentary Committee sitting at Westminster. If that is so it will be one more reason why we should make the most of the opportunity which Sir John Gorst's visit will offer us. This visit, at first sight, speaks well for the spirit in which the new administration at the India Office are applying themselves to their work. They mean doubtless, to pay more regard hereafter to Indian opinion and Indian advice than they have done in deciding upon the application for extra judges here and in Calcutta—if indeed the decision is theirs and not their predecessors'.

THE Finance Committee, during their sittings at Poona, have inquired into the expenditure in the Ecclesiastical Department, and they are understood to be in favour of the reduction of the Establishment by two or possibly three chaplains.

POONA RACES, 1886.—THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

THE third day's racing was commenced in fine weather, but before long the proverbial wet Cup day became a certainty, as after the second race it came on to rain in earnest, and at one time it looked as if we were in for a regular thunder-storm. Happily, however, we were spared any grand display of that kind, as only one or two flashes of lighting enlivened the proceedings. The heavy clouds rolled away to vent their wrath elsewhere, probably over some peaceful *gaum*, where the mild inhabitants are not troubled with knotty problems of how to spot a winner, and where the Bookmakers tempteth not with enticing odds of 5 to 1 on the field, bar one. In consonance with the traditions of the Poona meeting, the Governor's Cup race was run in showery weather. H.E. did not put in an appearance, possibly being engaged on more weighty matters of State. The Grand Stand was well filled with the *elite* of Poona, but the rain spoilt the lawn and destroyed its utility. In the ring the two Booking firms did a good business as far as quantity of it goes, but as the favorites throughout the day's racing favored backers, they did not perhaps make a very paying day of it. The *Pari Mutuel* and Totalisator were well patronised, and did a large business. Owing to the rain the course was a bit sticky, but not sufficiently to interfere with the going. None of the performances, however, were particularly remarkable for any extraordinarily quick time, and most of the races were also rather foregone conclusions, the best race of the day being the dead heat between Lady Vere and Skittles in the Trial Stakes. It is a pity the owners did not run the dead heat off, as it would have been interesting, but as Lady Vere has done very little work of late, probably her owner was wise in accepting half the stakes, and not asking the mare the question again. In the Morvi Purse only two faced the starter, and Columbine at three to one on very soon put her friends out of suspense. For the Galloway Plate Sir John was served up as first favorite in the ring, but he cut up badly, and disappointed his backers. In the Pony Cup, Shamshad the favorite, scored an easy win, but he has incurred a penalty thereby for the Lucknow Cup, for which at present he is offered at three to one. He is a speedy pony and will take a lot of beating. The race for H. H. Aga Khan's Purse was a hollow affair, the favorite, Silvermane, winning as he pleased, nothing being near him at the finish. The Governor's Cup was an easy win for Euclid, and the win was a popular one, as the sporting owner is leaving immediately for Burma with his regiment, and doubtlessly he will give as good an account there of his opponents as he has done here. Shere Ali was fancied a good deal for this race, but he did not make any show in it throughout. The field was a small one, only seven facing the starter, and it is doubtlessly owing to the reputation Euclid has of being a flyer that prevented more coming to the post. It was a pretty sight when they passed the stand, pretty much all of a cluster, Bakhtawar, Chieftan and Sanmite showing the way. Vinal was up on Shere Ali instead of Bowen, as originally stated in the cards. As soon as Euclid began to put the steam on half a mile from home, it was "all over except the shouting," and capitally ridden by one of the few good amateur jocks in India, Captain Conran, he came in an easy winner by three lengths, Sunshine, who had run well forward throughout, being second, whilst Sanmite and Shere Ali made a fight of it for third honors, the former securing them by a short head. For the Hack Stakes six faced the flag, Echo being an absentee. The race was an easy victory for the veteran Cruiser, who was afterwards sold to Colonel Simpson for Rs. 600. In the Trial Stakes we were treated to the best bit of sport of the day. Skittles wanted to make beer and skittles of it at the start, with the result that he was left considerably behind when the flag went down to a straggling start. However, he soon began to make up lost ground, and coming into the straight it looked anybody's race, but Lady Vere and Skittles drawing away showed us a fine finish, both jocks doing all they knew from the distance, with the result that the pair raced in together neck and neck. This closed the afternoon's programme and sport, which had also been enlivened by a well-played selection of music by the band of the 43rd whenever the weather allowed of it. Mr. Locke's two-year old Bay Arab Latchkey was put up for sale during the afternoon, but as only Rs. 2,600 was bid, he was taken away, bought in at Rs. 2,700. He is a finely-bred youngster, and when furnished a bit more will make a race horse, but looks a trifle light in the legs. There is a prospect of an extra day's sport being held, but nothing definite has transpired yet. With the large stables now here, however, it should not be a difficult matter. The lotteries were held yesterday at the Grand Stand, the stable lottteries in the morning, and the others in the afternoon. This latter course was an innovation, and judging from the larger numbers present was successful. The speculation was much brisker, and the sporting contingent well represented. Six lotteries filled, and the biddings for the different horses and stables was animated and lively. Taking it all round, yesterday's lotteries were much more sprightly than the preceding ones, but they are still far behind those held in former years, when Col. Barnett held the fatal hummer. In the stable lottery on the Governor's Cup, Mr. Locke's stabled fetched the highest price, realizing Rs. 410 in a 1,000 rupee lottery. Messrs C. M. C.'s stable were the next most in demand, and were knocked down to the stable for Rs. 200, H. H. Aga Khan's being third favorite at Rs. 130, whilst the Hyderabad Confederacy's went cheaply for Rs. 110. None of the others fetched anything to speak of, the talent going entirely for Mr. Locke's and Messrs. C. N. C.'s representatives. At the afternoon lotteries Euclid was made first favorite in two more specs, for the Governor's Cup, his owner backing for him steadily, and to-day's running fully justified the strong support he received, as he won hard held, cutting up his opponents in grand style. For the Pony Cup Shamshad and Clipper were made favorities, with Fariz third in request, and Shamshad running kindly landed his backers comfortably, whilst those who went for Clipper were out in the cold. For H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, Silvermane, on his running last Thursday, was made the favorite at 530 in a 1,000 rupee lottery, nothing else being fancied, and he turned out to be the certainty he was thought to be, so that backers had a good time on him. For the Hack Race Cruiser was most fancied, at Rs. 120, Soda the next favorite only fetching Rs. 80, whilst the rest went for very small bids, and again the speculators were on the right one. There were no lotteries on the Morvi Purse, the Galloway Plate and the Trial Stakes, the speculative spirit having exhausted itself on the Governor's Cup.

Appended are details of to-day's running :—

1ST RACE.—"The Morvi Purse"—Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, with Rs. 500 added from the Fund. For all Bombay Presidency 2 year old C. B.'s 9 stones. Mares allowed 4 lbs., Geldings 7 lbs. The produce of imported dams 14 lbs. extra. 4 Furlongs. Winner of the Kutch Cup 5 lbs. extra. Four horses in *bona fide* different interests to start, or the Rs. 500 added from the Fund will be withheld.

Mr Bruce's b c b filly Columbine, 8st 10lbs, Richmond.. 1
H H the Rao of Kutch's b c b filly Comet, 8st 10lbs, Wool 2

Time—54 secs.

After one break away, the pair were sent on their journey, Columbine taking the lead, with Comet well up. They ran like this for a short way, when Comet improved his pace and took the lead up to the turn for home, where the pair closed together again, and by the time the distance post was reached Comet was in difficulties, and Columbine coming away won easily by a good length.

Betting :—3 to 1 on Columbine, 2 to 1 against Comet. No lottery.

2ND RACE.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 400. For all Arab and Country-bred Galloways. Weight for age and inches reduced 7 lbs. Country-breds allowed 7 lbs. Winners once 5 lbs, twice 7 lbs, thrice 10 lbs. extra. Horses landed after 1st September 1885 allowed 4 lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st August 5 G. M., 1st Sept. 10 G. M., when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of 3 G. M. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Runjeet's ch a g Gallopin, 8st 7lbs 1
Aga Moochool Shah's b a g Shah Baz, 9st 0lbs, Greenhalgh 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a g Sir John, 8st 5lbs, T Kendall 3

Time—2 mins. 58 secs.

A fairly good start was made, of which Sir John had the best, Shah Baz going on in second place, with Gallopin bringing up the rear. Up to the rails Gallopin was kept a long way behind, whilst Shah Baz improved his position. By the time the ½ mile post was reached closer order had been taken, and coming into the bend Gallopin was well up to the leaders. Entering the straight Sir John had still got the lead, the other two being close up to him. At the distance Gallopin challenged the leaders, and coming away freely landed a winner by a length, Shah Baz being second, whilst the favorite Sir John was last.

Betting:—Even on Sir John, 2 to 1 against Shah Baz, 3 to 1 against Gallopin.
No lottery.

3RD RACE.—"The Pony Cup"—Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Ponies. Weight for inches. English and Australians 13-2 to carry 9 st. 8 lbs. Arabs 13-2 to carry 9 st. Country-breds 13-2 to carry 8 st. 9 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs; of the day 10 lbs. Previous winners of one season 7 lbs, two seasons 14 lbs., and three seasons 21 lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st August 5 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M., with a sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each pony declared to start. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Hyde's g a p Shamshad, 9st 7lbs, Capt Elliott..... 1
Mr Runjeet's b a p Colonel, 8st 4lbs, J Robinson 2
H H Aga Khan's, g a p Grey Leg, 8st 11bs, Tingey..... 3
Capt Conran's g a p Cyclone, 8st 4lbs, Owner 0
Hydrabad Confederacy's ch a p Fariz, 8st 7lbs, Kendal.. 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a p Lord Randolph, 8st 4lbs, Ramchurn 0
Mr Dervent's ch a p Clipper, 8st 4lbs, Vinnall 0

Time—1 min. 25 secs.

After three or four attempts, the flag was lowered to a fairish start, Colonel getting off with the best, Cyclone starting badly, being last, whilst the others went off pretty much together. Nearing the ½ mile post, Fariz and Lord Randolph went to the front, passing Colonel, whilst Grey Leg also joined the leading division. They ran in this order until the corner was reached, when Shamshad, full of running, came away from the ruck, and passing the leaders, came away and won easily by a couple of lengths, Colonel ran into second place, and Grey Leg was placed third.

Betting :—20 to 1 against Cyclone, 2 to 1 on Shamshad, 8 to 1 against Colonel, 3 to 1 against Fariz, 30 to 1 against Lord Randolph, 10 to 1 against Clipper, and 30 to 1 against Grey Leg,

Lotteries :—Value of tickets Rs. 1,000. Cyclone sold for Rs. 30, Shamshad for 260, Colonel for 40, Fariz for 110, Lord Randolph for 50, Clipper for 120, and Grey Leg for 10.

4TH RACE.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse"—Of Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The scale by the express wish of the donor to be as follows :—3 years, 7 st. 4 lbs.; 4 years, 7 st. 12 lbs.; 5 years, 8 st. 5 lbs.; 6 years, 8 st. 12 lbs.; 7 years, 9 st. Winners once 4 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May Rs. 30, 1st June Rs. 60, 1st August Rs. 100. A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. R. C. and a distance. Four horses in different interests to start or the Purse will be withheld.

Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a c Silvermane, 8st 2lbs, Kendall 1
Mr Runjeet's ch a h Conqueror, 8st 5lbs, J Robinson .. 2
Aga Moochool Shah's b a c The Marquis, 7st 4lbs, Greenhalgh 3
Mr Abdool Rahmon's b a h Admiral, 8st 5lbs, Oomer .. 0
Mr Ali bin Talab's g a c Hargan, 7st 12lbs, Mahomed Jamal 0
Mr Runjeet's b a h Ajmere, 8st 12lbs, Achella 0

Time, R. C.—2 mins. 55 secs.

A first-rate start was made, all the horses getting away together on even terms. Passing the stand Silvermane and Admiral had the lead, being closely pursued by Ajmere, Hargan, The Marquis, Conqueror whipping in. They ran in this order to the rails, when Admiral assumed command, with Silvermane in second place, and Hargan third, the rest dropping back. Before reaching the ¾ mile post Conqueror began to go up to the leaders, but at the ¾ mile post Silvermane had again come to the front, with Conqueror, and Admiral in close attendance. At the ¼ mile Admiral made an effort and went up to Silvermane, but at the turn for home, he fell back beaten, and Conqueror went on in pursuit of Silvermane. At the distance Silvermane had his field well beaten, and reeached home an easy winner by fully a dozen lengths, Conqueror securing second place from The Marquis, who finished a bad third.

Betting :—8 to 1 against Admiral, 20 to 1 against Hargan, 10 to 1 against The Marquis, 3 to 1 on Silvermane, 4 to 1 against Conqueror, and 10 to 1 against Ajmere.

Lottery :—Value of tickets Rs. 1,000. Admiral sold for Rs. 50, Hargan for 10, The Marquis for 50, Silvermane for 550, and Conqueror and Ajmere (the stable) for 80.

5TH RACE.—"The Governor's Cup"—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. A handicap for all Arabs and Presidency bred country-breds. The handicap to be published on the 1st September. Acceptances to be in the box by 5 p.m. on the 6th September. Top weight not to exceed 11-4 for C. B.'s and 10-7 for Arabs. A winner after the publication of the weights of any race if handicapped under 9-7 or if 4 years old (or under) under 9 stone to carry 5lbs. extra. The minimum weight of the winner of the Poona Derby to be for an aged horse 8st. 9lbs., with age allowances if younger. Distance R. C. and a distance. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st June 4 G. M., 1st July 6 G. M., 1st Aug 8 G. M., 15th Aug. 10 G. M., when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start or the Cup will be withheld. Winner to receive the Cup and 60 per cent. of the stakes; the second horse to receive 30 per cent., and the third horse 10 per cent. of the stakes. By a Presidency-bred is meant a country-bred whose dam has been in a place within the civil or political control of the Government of Bombay for twelve months immediately preceding the birth of the foal.

Mr. Locke's b a h Euclid, 8st. 12lbs., Captain Conran.... 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a h Sunshine, 9st., Kendall 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a c Sanmite, 6st. 11lbs., Wool 3
Messrs. C. N. C.'

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REJECTION OF MR. PARNELL'S BILL.

LONDON SEPT. 22.

The House of Commons last night, by 297 against 202 votes, rejected Mr. Parnell's Bill.

Mr. John Morley and Sir W. V. Harcourt spoke in support of the Bill, whilst the Marquis of Hartington opposed it. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, condemned the Bill as being unfair and tending towards the levy of blackmail by the tenants on the landlords. The social condition of Ireland, he said, was such that it might compel Government to summon Parliament at an earlier date than usual, to ask for enlarged powers.

THE SOUDAN.

Mr. W. H. Smith, Secretary of State for War, in reply to a question in the Commons, said it was premature to speak of the collapse of the hostile power in the Soudan, but that General Stephenson, commanding the Nile forces, had complete discretion to further reduce the British force at Assouan.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Rioting of a desperate character continues in Belfast, and the military have been called out to assist the police. The rioters could not be dispersed until charged by the Dragoons, who cleared the streets.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 21.

The *Journal de Saint Petersbourg*, in an article to-day on the situation in Bulgaria, censures the Regency at Sofia for hurrying on the elections.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

A force of fifteen hundred Russian troops has been despatched in transports from Odessa to Vladivostock, to reinforce the Russian garrison there.

THE REBELLION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPT. 21.

The rebel troops, who escaped into the country after the unsuccessful *emeute* here, have mostly been captured by the loyal troops sent in pursuit, with whom they had many skirmishes.

Numerous arrests of Republicans have been made.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BURMA.

TWELVE PERSONS TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT 22.

At Mandalay this morning, the people left destitute by the flood crowded in at the gate of the Relief House as soon as it was opened, and twelve of the foremost were trampled to death and eight others injured. Relief was distributed yesterday to nearly six thousand people.

CONVICTION OF A BURMESE MAGISTRATE.

Oo Kha Gyee, a Burmese honorary magistrate of Rangoon, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Mandalay for cheating.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 22.

Messrs. Cunningham, Elliott, Westland, Bliss, Colonel Filgate and the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade arrived at Madras this morning, and will probably remain here until the 11th proximo, when they will leave for Calcutta.

The Commissioners will be engaged for the next ten days or so in conference with the heads of departments, with the Judges and officers of the High Court, and with the Military Accounts Department. By the time H. E. the Governer has returned, the Commissioners will, it is expected, have finish-their detailed enquiries, and be prepared to enter into conference with His Excellency on the figures of the future provincial contract, and with regard to reductions of expenditure that they may be led to propose.

The Commission commenced its sittings to-day, by conference with the Inspector General of Police and Surgeon General Bidie.

Mr. Garstin, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. Stokes, Revenue Secretary, have joined the Commission as local members to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Bengal, with the outward English mails of the 10th inst., and having on board their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, with the Bombay mails of the 4th inst., arrived here at 10-30 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 22.

Mail steamer Coromandel from Ava arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a higher tendency.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅜
4½ „ „	70⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅝
3½ „ Sterling Loan	100⅜
4½ „ French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	43 13-16

Arrivals—Renfrew and Helmsley.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMBOIA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Bangkok interrupted.

Communication with Costa Rica, Nicaragua and all countries in South America interrupted except via Lisbon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 22.

10 p.m.	78·3

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21.

6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	83·6

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram from Aden that the s.s. Bengal, with their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 10 a. m. on Monday next. There will be some decorations at the pier in honour of the occasion, and the principal inhabitants of Bombay will be invited to be present. It is not yet definitely settled where the Municipal address will be presented, but in all probability it will be given immediately on His Royal Highness landing on these shores. It is believed that the stay of the Royal pair in Bombay will not last longer than a day or two.

IT is announced by telegram from London that Sir John E. Gorst, Under-Secretary of State for India, intends to pay a visit of some duration to India during the cold season. He has arranged to leave England on the 15th of October, and the visit will have reference to matters of business. The Under-Secretary will be the guest of Lord Dufferin, with whom he will discuss certain important questions relating to finance and railway extension. The Government is already making enquiries with regard to the subjects that will come before the Select Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India that is to be appointed next Session, and Sir John Gorst's visit will have a direct bearing on the questions to which enquiry will be directed.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, one of the proposals of the Finance Committee is that the passage and outfit allowances (£800) granted under the Civil Travelling Allowance Code to an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, and to a Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, or the North-West Provinces appointed in England, should be abolished.

A TELEGRAM from London to the *Pioneer* says:—"The Prince of Wales has invited the Lord Mayor to open a fund to establish an Imperial Institute under the permanent presidency of the Heir Apparent. This would be a singularly appropriate memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, and would be calculated to expand trade, stimulate emigration, and draw closer the various parts of the Empire. His Royal Highness is confident that the more important collections of the various products of India and the Colonies, now gathered together in the London Exhibition, would be placed at the disposal of the new Institute. The Lord Mayor has gladly complied with the Prince's invitation"

THE first official report on the prospects of the Cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency is as follows:—"The forecast refers to the early districts of the Deccan only. Khandesh: area roughly estimated at 1,000,000 acres, that is, 300,000 acres more than last year and 225,000 acres more than last seven years' average. Sowings early and unusually good season expected. Ahmednagar: area about 50,000 acres and Sholapur about 25,000 acres. In both districts area considerably above last year, and in Ahmednagar above avarege. Incomplete figures for Nasick, Poona and Satara where, as in Khandesh, season is favorable, crop healthy and prospects good."

AN accident occurred on the Bolan Railway on the 17th instant in Kundilani Gorge. An ascending train, whilst crossing a bridge about 7 miles from Rindly, appears to have been derailed. The central brake-van was smashed up, and several wagons precipitated into the river. Seven natives were more or less severely injured. It is supposed that the temporary sleeper bridge, over which the train was passing, must have been the cause of the accident.

A LAHORE paper says that throughout last Tuesday the inhabitants of two villages about two miles west of Fort Jumrood were observed to be doing their best to exterminate each other. It has not yet been ascertained what was the cause of the fight, or how it resulted.

THE emissaries of Dhuleep Singh are busily at work in the Punjab making mischief by imposing on the ignorance of the people. The Lahore paper is informed that another and much more seditious proclamation than either of the former has been posted up in Mooltan, this time at the Police Barrack, known as the "Koop," in the very centre of the town. "There is obviously at large," remarks the Lahore paper, "in Mooltan one mischievous person, at any rate, who would be much better employed upon Art manufactures in jail, until Dhuleep Singh's folly has been altogether forgotten: lest one fool should breed more."

THE report on the Cawnpore Experimental Farm for the kharif season of 1885 confirms previous reports as to the success of the ensilage experiments. The failure of the kharif fodder, owing to unseasonable rain, gave an opportunity of testing some fodder which had been ensilaged during the previous year and had not been used. When opened after eighteen months, it was found so good that the farm cattle were "fed almost exclusively on the ensilaged *juar* for about two months, keeping excellent condition." With the high rates that then ruled for dry fodder this of course enabled the farm to effect a considerable economy. The report notes also that the offensive smell so much complained of has not been preceived in the Cawnpore silos.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. W. Young's confirmation in the appointment of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, *vice* Dr. W. Duthoit, resigned the service, Mr. J. Steinbelt becomes 2nd grade District Judge and Mr. H. P. Mulock 3rd grade District Judge.

IT is said to be highly probable that all the Lieutenant-Colonels of the old Indian Engineers, of five years' service and upwards, will shortly be placed on a supernumerary list, remaining, however, in active employ, and promotions being made in their room. This will give a fillip to promotion among the majors of the corps which now lags far behind that of the rest of the Army, the senior Major of the old Bengal cadre having nearly thirty years' service.

THE last report on the Excise Department in Lower Burma for the year 1885-86 gives some interesting particulars concerning the population of Lower Burma, which, including all castes, is set down at 3,736,771, the number of persons to the square mile being given at 42·84. The Arakan District has 587,518; the Pegu District 1,169,021; the Irrawaddy District 1,161,119; and the Tenasserim District 819,113 inhabitants; Rangoon Town 134,176; Prome 320,547; Thayetmyo 169,560; Moulmein but 53,107; Amherst 301,086; and Shwegyin 164,516. Mahommedans in the grand total are numbered at 168,881, against 3,567,890 Hindus and others. Akyab tops the list in the Mahommedan population with 99,548; and Bassein in that of Hindus and others with 384,494.

THERE is reason to believe the statement lately made by a Madras native paper that Mr. J. H. Garstin, of the Madras Board of Revenue, has obtained the permission of his Government to take proceedings against the Allahabad paper for its strictures on his share in the Crole case. The *Pioneer* says:—"It is possible that when Mr. Garstin is relieved of his responsibilities in connection with the charge of defamation, which, as we understand, awaits the decision of the local police court, he may gratify an acquired taste for litigation by availing himself of the doubtful privilege accorded. But we are disposed to hope that the malignant destiny which has so long presided over the doings of the chief Madras officials may at last relent, and save Mr. Garstin from the misfortune of provoking an investigation by which—if he will believe us disinterested—he can gain nothing but discomfiture. The men who have figured in our correspondent's letters—and to which, as is quite intelligible, they take severe exception—are, happily for the freedom of our criticisms, absolutely unknown to us; the motives which have actuated our remarks will find ample justification in the view of the public interests which any unprejudiced tribunal would certainly adopt; the substantial justice of our censures has been satisfactorily vindicated by the decision of the Secretary of State."

THE Madrid papers report that the Court shoemaker has been ordered to make his first pair of shoes for the infant King of Spain. They are to be of white leather embroidered with gold; and according to ancient usage, there will be a special ceremonial on the occasion of the King putting on his shoes the first time. The Queen Regent has ordered 300 pairs of shoes to be distributed among the poor children of Madrid.

THE New York journals state that Mrs. Grant's share of the proceeds from the sale of General Grant's "Memoirs" already amounts to £130,000.

WHEN the last mail left England, General F. Brine—better known in India as Colonel Brine—was making arrangements at Dover for a balloon voyage from that town to France. The balloon apparatus had been removed to the Buckland Gas Works, and the ascent was to be made in precisely the same locality as that chosen by the late Colonel Fred Burnaby for his Channel balloon trip. General Brine intended to match his balloon against the new passenger steamer Victoria, in her mid-day trip to Calais. An amusing incident occurred in connection with General Brine's proposed trip. Amongst those who called on the General was an undertaker, who left his card and expressed a hope that he might do business with him.

NINE out of ten volumes of his translation of "The Thousand Nights and a Night" have now been issued by Sir Richard Burton to the Kama Shastra Society. The *Athenæum* states that five further volumes, entitled "Supplemental Nights," differing in respect of binding from the earlier volumes, are now offered for subscription. Of these volumes one and two, which are ready, will contain the terminal stories of the Breslau edition, being the same given by Mr. Payne in three volumes; volume three will comprise the selection of tales in volume six of Dr. Jonathan Scott's "Arabian Nights," with, if possible, some additions; and volumes four and five will give Galland's ten most popular tales not yet traced to an Arabic source. These, for the sake of uniformity of style, will be turned first into Arabic, then retranslated into English.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been decided to relieve the detachment of Artillery at Fort Govindgarh by a detachment from the Battery quartered at Ferozepore, instead of from the Battery at Fort Lahore.

CAPTAIN H. S. NICHOLETTS, of the Berar Volunteer Rifles, has been granted leave of absence for one year.

ALL payments of deferred pay to soldiers on completion of 21 years' service in India, are to be made in India, and Commanding Officers are requested to see that a red ink entry of the fact is recorded on the record of service. When such deferred pay is claimed, a certificate that the necessary entry has been made will be attached, and in those cases in which it is omitted, the Controller of Military Accounts is to inform the War Office direct, and explain the cause of omission.

THE advance of pension made to a pensioner who elects to reside in a colony, is to be noted on his parchment certificate, which will be referred to by the officer who makes the next issue of pension. Should any further advance be made by a circle or pension paymaster, it will be separately notified to the paymaster of the circle or colony to which the pensioner is proceeding, in addition to being entered on the parchment certificate of discharge.

MAJOR W. DUNN, Superintendent, British Army Schools, Bengal, is about to sever a long connection with the education of the British soldier in India, by retiring from the service. On his retirement, the post of Superintendent, British Army Schools, will merge into that of the Director of Garrison Instruction, whose staff pay will be raised to Rupees 800 per mensem, in addition to Staff Corps pay, and this officer will be allowed an Assistant Superintendent on a special extra allowance of Rupees 100 per mensem in addition to pay of rank, to enable him to reside at Simla!

MARRIED Army schoolmistresses who were serving in India and married on the 15th April 1885, are allowed to remit home from their pay at the exchange of 2s. 0½d. the rupee, but should a schoolmistress subsequently become a widow she will only be allowed to remit at the rate of exchange fixed annually by Her Majesty's Government for the payment of British troops serving in the Colonies. Suppose the married one to be a first-class schoolmistress, and to remit her full pay home of Rs. 45 per mensem, she will receive £4-11-10½ per mensem, or £55-2-6, and if she will but have this returned to India at the market rate, say, at 1s. 5d. the rupee, she will receive Rs. 64-13-8 per mensem. On the other hand, the widow who receives Rs. 10 a month extra from a benevolent Government by the same process of remission would lose £1-0-7½, or Rs. 13-0-5!

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LEMESURIER has been retained on the Brigade-General Staff during the absence of Brigadier-General East on field service.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the formation of two new native Mountain Batteries in the Punjab Frontier Force, but it will be some time before the full complement of mules can be found for them, as recent efforts to obtain them in America, in the Mediterranean, and in Persia, have not met with the success anticipated.

CAPTAIN C. E. JERVOIS, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, Quetta, has been transferred to the arsenal at Agra.

BY the use of canvas targets for musketry practice in the Regular Army, it is expected that both time and labour will be saved, and that the amount of lead recovered will be largely increased. During the coming season they will be in use in, among others, the Lahore, Rawul Pindi, Meerut, Sirhind, and Peshawur divisions and districts, as well as by four regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force. The experience thus gained will be forwarded at the end of the season to headquarters, and a final decision taken thereupon.

THE Camp of Exercise at Rawul Pindi will be only on a small scale, merely comprising the troops in the station, together with one native cavalry and one native infantry regiment from Jhelum, the 2nd Sikhs from Abbottabad and the field battery from Campbellpore. It will commence on December 1st, and will extend over a period of two months.

THE garrison battery from Campbellpore is to be at once moved on to the Fort at Pindi. It will still have a detachment at Attock.

COLONEL R. D. CAMPBELL, 30th Punjab Infantry, returned from leave on the 17th instant, and took over temporary command of the Peshawur District, pending the arrival of Brigadier-General Sir Hugh H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C.

COLONEL HENNESSY, C.B., 15th Sikhs, has been granted 10 days' district leave of absence from date of availing himself of it.

GENERAL HUDSON, on his return from Simla on the 22nd, resumes command of the Rawul Pind station, which has been commanded, in his absence by Colonel Vibart.

IN publishing the return showing the Figure of Merit in shooting for the season 1885-86 of the British and Native Armies serving in the three Presidencies, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief states that he has noticed that the standard of efficiency attained is not as good as it might be, and thinks that, although there may be some excuse for this, owing to the high standard laid down in the British Musketry Regulations, the results show that there is much room for improvement. The statistics of the shooting of the Native Army show a slight improvement in the Figure of Merit of the previous year, and His Excellency trusts that the returns of next season will show a still further advance. Sir Frederick Roberts feels nevertheless very hopeful that during his tenure of office there will be a marked improvement in this most essential part of a soldier's training.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now the Press is devoting some of its attention to the action of a Military officer filling the office of a District Judge in Katywar, it will not be out of place to offer a few remarks regarding the impropriety of appointing Military officers to Judicial and Political appointments. The functions of the Assistant Political Agent are multifarious, but in their nature they are entirely civil. The Assistant, besides being a political authority subordinate to the Political Agent, is at one and at the same time a District Judge and District Magistrate. Thus he has political, civil, and criminal jurisdictions.

In the exercise of his political jurisdiction, he has to decide political questions of the gravest importance. Sometimes he has to investigate and revise the proceedings of the civil and criminal courts of native States, where the Agency interference is needed to remedy wrongs wilfully perpetrated by jurisdictional Talukdars over their ryots. As a civil court he has the jurisdiction of a District Judge; he has the power to decide claims of any amount and of any nature. The criminal jurisdiction of the Assistant is that of a District Magistrate. It may here be observed that in political, civil and criminal cases, the Assistant has often to determine the nicest questions of law, which would sometimes puzzle a civilian of even more than average abilities. For the proper discharge of the functions of this office, a large amount of experience of judicial work and legal knowledge are essential. For the most part this office is filled up by Military officers. There might be exceptional cases of Civilians being appointed to it. Also, there have been a few cases of Military officers of rare abilities having ornamented the Political Department, such as, for instance, the late lamented Colonel West. But a few exceptions do not justify a course preeminently injurious to the interests of justice. The Military officers appointed to the reponsible offices of Assistants are generally subalterns, Lieutenants, or Lieutenants recently promoted to the rank of Captains. It is on the very face of it absurd to expect from these officers that experience, learning and other qualifications, which are essential to make good civil and criminal judges. One can easily conceive how the cause of justice is likely to suffer under the present system of nomination to the Judicial service of Kattywar.

The remedy for these evils is cheap and simple. The Judicial service of Kattywar for the proposes of appointments and transfers of the servants, should be amalgamated with the subordinate judicial service of the Presidency, when subordinate judges of the second and first classes would be available to fill up the office of Assistant Political Agent. The subordinate judicial service, as you remarked a few days ago, is the pride of the Presidency. These Judges, who are selected from the High Court pleaders and the Law graduates of the University, will be able to best meet with the requirements of the Assistant Political Agents. This change is desirable on financial grounds also. The nomination of subordinate judges to the office of the Assistant would bring down to a considerable degree the expenditure of the establishment. There would be a saving in the salary of the officer. The Court of the Assistant should also be made stationary, and this would make a further saving of the enormous travelling expenditure incurred, and in that case the general supervision of the Province might be done by the Political Agent alone.—Yours, &c.,

September 19. A. B. C.

INDIA'S ARMAMENT.—III.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WHILE the Navy advances with rapid strides and introduces machine-guns as an integral part of the equipment of every man-of-war, the Army lags behind, and arrives at no definite decision on the subject. It is, however, of vital importance that "potted infantry," as machine-guns are called, should be introduced at once. We must, however, recognise the fact that they are essentially for infantry, and when they are attached to artillery they should only be so attached to perform infantry duties. Every infantry battalion ought to have at least two machine-guns mounted on limbers and drawn by two horses each. Some authorities would increase this amount to four, giving one per double company, and this system has its advantages. It would enable the detachment to be worked like a company under the command of a captain with two subalterns to each division. As the battalion would probably be seldom split up into more than three parts, this would enable the guns to be always commanded by an officer who was acquainted with their working. The detachment would consist of the smartest men in the regiment. A sergeant and a corporal would be told off to each gun. The officers and non-commissioned officers to be mounted on galloways and equipped like mounted infantry. Two men would ride on each limber, and these four would be ample to work the gun. Four more men should, however, be trained to each gun, to move on foot or on the ammunition wagons if required. These men could accompany the guns and assist as required. A machine-gun might be attached to every battery to act as its escort, thus enabling a battery to move independently without hampering the cavalry and infantry.

The use of machine-guns has been rather discounted by the jamming of the Gatlings in the Afghan War and at Ulundi. This is easily accounted for by the following facts. In firing a cartridge, extracting it, and re-loading, about five distinct mechanical motions are performed, and as the Gatling fires some hundred or more shots a minute, the duration of each mechanical action cannot extend over one-five-hundredths of a second at the most. But in every five thousand cartridges, one or more caps will generally be found which hang fire slightly, say for a two hundredth part of a second. When the striker falls the mechanism at once ejects the cartridge, and if the cap hangs fire the cartridge, unsupported by the chamber, bursts explosively among the mechanism, causing a jam. This fault is impossible with the Maxim gun, because the recoil of the firing of one cartridge starts the mechanism for the next, so that the gun automatically *waits for* the cartridge if there is a hang fire. If the cartridge misses fire it is ejected by hand and the gun continues. It would take too long to describe the weapon accurately, but its principle is that, after the first shot has been fired by hand, the recoil of the lock causes the second round to be fired, and so on. The gun is fed by a band instead of a hopper, which is a great advantage. If the Maxim gun could not be obtained, the next best thing would be the one-barrel Gardner, though this has been known to jam more than once.

The machine-guns for use with mountain batteries should be carried on mules and mounted on a tripod. Possibly, this would be found to be the best pattern for use with infantry, but this is a detail which the authorities could be safely relied on to arrange satisfactorily. The great point is to introduce an effective machine-gun, of simple mechanism, into the service with as little delay as possible.

When we turn to our siege train equipment, we find that we are not quite so much behind the age as we are with our field guns. The 6·3in. howitzer at least is a good weapon, though the 40-pr. muzzle-loader is out of date. A howitzer is the one piece which probably acts as well when it is a muzzle-loader as when it is a breech-loader, and consequently we have been able to keep our howitzers fairly up to date.

It is as well to keep up our system of comparison, so I give below the data for the light and heavy siege trains as I have already given them for field and mountain artillery. I recommend the substitution of the 25-pr. breech-loading gun for the present 40-pr. muzzle-loader, as it is much lighter and more powerful. Its light weight would enable a siege train of 6·3in. howitzer, and 25-prs. to pass over indifferent roads with the help of elephants. This is a most important point in India, and at least three or four siege batteries should be armed with these weapons:—

—	6·3 inch howitzer.	40-pr. muzzle loading gun.	Proposed 25-pr. breech-loading gun.
Weight in cwt.	18	35	22
Calibre, in inches	6·3	4·75	4·0
Muzzle velocity, in feet per second	778	1,380	1,985
Muzzle energy per ton of gun, in foot tons	325	302	607
Range at which the shot has a remaining velocity of 500 feet per second, in yards	4,305	8-238	8,566

It will be seen that the proposed 25-pr. is very much more powerful than the present 40-pr. As a siege train moves slowly and generally with or near the Ordnance Park, there are not the same objections to the heavy batteries being armed with different guns as there is in the case of the field artillery. The heavy batteries are few in number, and the differences, where any exist, in guns and ammunition are considerable, so that it would be impossible to mix up their ammunition, whereas with the large number of horse and field batteries employed in a campaign great confusion might arise if various types of guns of only slightly different sizes and appearance were given to different batteries of the same branch. It will possibly be considered by many that though a very powerful gun the 25-pr. is hardly strong enough for the work of besieging such towns as Herat or Candahar, and that a heavier gun of about the same draught as the present 40-pr., but of far greater strength, might advantageously be used, when the road had been put in order. We propose to have several heavy siege batteries placed in different parts of India, in the hands of garrison artillery batteries. They should be complete in every respect, both as to equipment and carriages, and two of them should be furnished with the necessary establishment of elephants and bullocks. The remaining batteries would retain the necessary draught only during the practice season. This would tend to create a greater interest in garrison artillery, which is likely to languish while we arm our forts with obsolete smooth-bores. These heavy siege guns would serve admirably for the defence of the fortresses if the siege went the other way.

I propose the 8-inch howitzer throwing a 180 shot, and the 50-pounder breech-loading gun for our heavy siege train, and if it could be taken along the roads sufficiently easily, the 6-inch breech-loading gun also. I give the powers of these weapons in the following table, premising that the muzzle velocity of 1,900 feet per second given for the 50-pounder gun is not yet finally settled:—

—	8 inch Howitzer, muzzle-loading, 180 lbs. shell.	50pr. Breech-loading gun proposed for heavy siege train.	6 inch Breech-loading gun, throwing 60lbs. shell, suggested for big wagons.
Weight in cwt.	70	38	81
Calibre in inches	8	5	6
Muzzle velocity in feet per second	956	*1,900	1,880
Muzzle energy per ton of gun, in foot tons	326	536	490
Range at which shell has a remaining velocity of 500 feet per second; in yards	9,883	10,752	10,408

* Experimental.

If the 8-inch howitzer was found too heavy for the roads available, the heavy siege train might consist of 50-pounders with a few 10-inch mortars, or even 6·6 inch Howitzers.

In these three articles I have endeavoured to point out roughly the needful alterations in our armament, and I earnestly call upon Government to take no half measures but to go to the root of the matter and thoroughly re-arm themselves without delay. Above all I would urge that no half measures be taken, and that India should not be made to take the earlier attempts of Woolwich, to improve the armament, but should insist on obtaining the best possible weapons for their money. Re-armed as I have proposed, India would be ahead of every nation in the world. The author of the "Biglow Papers" tells us that "compromise" means "being kicked," and that is what our fate will be when we meet a European enemy, if we allow any half measures now.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

THE following notification was issued yesterday as a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September, 1886.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected to arrive in Bombay on the 27th instant, in the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s s.s. Bengal, and will be received on arrival with all the Naval and Military honours due to their high position.

2. A deputation, consisting of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and an Aide-de-Camp, will proceed on board the Bengal under arrangements made by the Director of the Indian Marine.

3. Their Royal Highnesses will leave the Bengal at 7 a.m., and the Senior Naval Officer is requested to make all the arrangements for the landing of their Royal Highnesses at the Apollo Bunder and for the proper salutes from Her Majesty's ships in port. In the absence of the Senior Naval Officer, the Director of the Indian Marine is requested to make the arrangements for the landing.

4. On their Royal Highnesses reaching the shore a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry, with Band and Colour, will be drawn up at the Bunder head. A Guard of Honour of Bombay Infantry, with Band and Colour, will be at Government House, Malabar Point. An Officer's Guard, strength 45 Rank and File, British Infantry, to remain at Malabar Point during their Royal Highnesses' stay.

5. In the absence of the Government from Bombay, their Royal Highnesses will be received at the Bunder head by the Hon. the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, and all Heads of Departments, or such of the above high officers as are now at the Presidency.

All officers of Her Majesty's services now in Bombay, and not otherwise on duty, are directed to attend.

The necessary arrangements at the Bunder head will be made by the Public Works Department, who will reserve accommodation for European and native ladies and gentlemen, who will be admitted by ticket.

Full Dress will be worn.

6. An Address of Welcome will be presented to their Royal Highnesses by the Municipal Corporation.

7. Their Royal Highnesses will proceed direct to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by the Mounted Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

Under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, will make arrangements for the Troops in Garrison and the Volunteer, to line the roads to be followed by their Royal Highnesses as far as the Church Gate Railway Station.

8. Their Royal Highnesses will leave Bori Bunder Station by special train at 12-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 28th of September. Their Royal Highnesses' departure will be private, and all arrangements connected therewith will be made from Government House.

9. The Military Department will issue instructions for the firing of a Royal Salute from the Saluting Battery and for a guard of honour of G. I. P. Railway Volunteers being in attendance at the station.

10. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order.

11. The Commissioner, Central Division, and the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and an Aide-de-Camp will attend their Royal Highnesses on the journey from Bombay to Kirkee. The local authorities will be present on the platform at the stations where the special train stops.

12. Their Royal Highnesses will arrive at Kirkee station at 5-30 p.m. and will be received by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the Additional Members of Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the General Officer Commanding the Poona Division, the Officer Commanding the troops at Kirkee, the Resident of the Poona City Municipality, the Chairman of the Suburban Poona Municipality, the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona and Kirkee, and all Heads of Departments, or such of the above high officers as may be present in Poona.

13. On the arrival of their Royal Highnesses a Royal Salute will be fired. A guard of honour of British Infantry, with band and colour, will be paraded at the Railway Station, and a guard of honour of Bombay Infantry, with band and colour, will be at Government house, Ganesh Khind.

14. Their Royal Highnesses will proceed from the Railway station to Government House, Ganesh Khind, escorted by a detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard. Their Royal Highnesses will be received by His Excellency the Governor on the steps of the great entrance of Government House.

15. Under the orders of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief the General Officer Commanding the Poona Division will arrange for the troops and the volunteers to line the route from the railway station to Government House, Ganesh Khind, and for the guard of honour of British Infantry to furnish an officer's guard of 45 rank and file to remain on duty at Ganesh Khind during the stay of their Royal Highnesses. A troop of Bombay Cavalry to be encamped near Government House, Ganesh Khind, for escort duty.

16. His Excellency in Council feels assured that Her Majesty's subjects, both European and Native, will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to testify their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and respect for their Royal Highnesses.

17. In honour of the occasion the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the 28th inst. shall be observed as a public holiday throughout the Presidency.

18. Instructions for the military arrangements will be issued in the Military Department.

By order of H. E. the Right. Hon. the Governor in Council.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSHBHOY FRAMJEE presided yesterday at the meeting of the Bombay Town Council. There were also present:—Colonels Merewether and Portman, Captain Morland, Drs. Waters and Cowasji, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, R. M. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji and Javerilal U. Yajnik.

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

A memorandum, dated 16th inst., was read from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution No. 3281, General Department, dated 15th idem, on sanctioning the expenditure required for defraying the cost of presenting the addresses to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on their arrival in Bombay.

It was decided, on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 500 on the presentation of the addresses, this cost to include the cases.

THE COST OF THE DRAINAGE WORKS

At the last meeting of the Town Council it was agreed that the following letter be referred to the Finance Committee for report:—

Bombay, 14th September 1886.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—In 1878 (December) a loan of 27 lakhs was raised, out of which 17 lakhs were appropriated to the new drainage works and 10 lakhs to the Bhandarwada water works. A statement of the disposal of the 17 lakhs loan has already been given with my letter No. 12,333, dated 20th February 1884. At that time some accounts had not been adjusted, and the final result now shows that out of that loan there is available a saving of Rs. 31,209. Out of this sum Rs. 15,000 were transferred to increase the original grant for house connections in Khamathipura, but owing to better tenders having been obtained, the excess was not required, so that the whole sum of Rs. 31,209 is now available for reappropriation.

2. The accounts of the Bhandarwada works have now been completed, and the total stands at Rs. 10,48,807-4-0 allowing for the value of iron work transferred to surplus stock and debiting the work with Rs. 683-12-7 for depreciation in value of articles so transferred. This shows an excess of Rs. 33,807-4-0. This excess, as has already been explained, is due to the fact that the quantity of rock excavation was much larger than was anticipated, and to the extra time over which the contract extended, as also to the higher compensation awarded under the Land Acquisition Act.

3. Thus, on all the works comprised under the 27 lakhs loan, there is an excess of Rs. 2,598-4-0, for which a further grant is required. This can be given either by a transfer from the sum of Rs. 5,360 provided out of current revenue for pitching slopes of banks of the John Hay Grant Reservoir, but not utilized, or it can form part of the further loan for which application has still to be made.

4. It will also be necessary to sanction the debit to some other head of expenditure of Rs. 31,675-6-3, which was the coast of completing the new outlet tunnel at Vehar. This work, it will be remembered, was sanctioned as being of an emergent nature, and the cost was temporarily debited to the unexpended Bhandarwada Loan Funds, out of which it was then supposed there would be a considerable balance, but this expectation for the reasons already explained proved to be mistaken.

5. The new main from Vehar, the catch water channels at Vehar, and Tulsi, the raising of the Tulsi dams, and other water works of a minor nature included with these in the recent sanitary works loan, have now been completed, and the final accounts show a net saving of Rs. 23,684-11-9. If this sum now available be deducted from the debit balances mentioned above, it will be necessary to make provision, by loan or otherwise, only for Rs. 10,588-14-3.

6. In the same loan a provision of Rs. 1,53,969 was made on account of the Queen's Road intercepting sewer. To this sum was subsequently added Rs. 25,975 out of surplus cash balance, which, according to the introductory note of this year's budget, was to be readjusted from new loan funds hereafter. The final account of this work, inclusive of all charges, stands at Rs. 1,67,513, showing a saving of Rs. 12,431, in other words the debit to new loan, if it be made, will be Rs. 13,544 instead of Rs. 25,975.

7. The following other grants have also been made by the Corporation on various occasions as temporary advances from surplus cash balance pending the raising of a loan:—

1.—Drainage of Fort	Rs. 4,53,329
2.—Malabar Hill Reservoir Roof, extra grant	„ 1,58,750
3.—Additional Works at Love Grove Pumping Station	„ 39,724
4.—Increasing and improving the distribution of water-supply and providing higher levels with filtered water	„ 21,050
5.—Constructing pipe drain in certain roads in Khetwady	„ 6,290
6.—Constructing side drain at Wadi Bundar Road	„ 9,046
7.—Gunbow Street Improvement	„ 65,000
	Rs. 7,53,189

I think that steps should now be taken without delay to obtain the requisite sanction for this loan, except perhaps as regards items Nos. 6 and 7, which can, if the Corporation thinks fit, be provided for by a final grant from surplus cash balance, in order that accounts may be adjusted before the opening of the next financial year.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

It was resolved to ask the Corporation to allow the grant of Rs. 65,000 for the Gunbow Street improvement, to be finally debited to current revenue,

scattered along the line from Teheran to Bushire; two English missionaries at Ispahan; and some three representatives of mercantile England. Of course there are the usual globe-trotters and an occasional Indian officer or civilian. But the tourist is as yet unknown, and English influence is confined to the Legation, the Residency in the Gulf, and the English "Telegraphjees." The missionaries do good educational work at Julfa, near Ispahan, among the Armenian Christians; and one of them, who is a medical missionary, has a hospital and dispensary in the village. But the work is purely local, and as yet no conversions from the Mahommedans have been recorded. Dr. Bruce is busily engaged in translating the Bible. Life in Teheran to the members of the English Legation is much like life in Constantinople: official visits are made and returned, and there is a spasmodic attempt at gaiety at Christmas and the New Year. Ladies are at a great premium; they are in fact, as rare as in India in the old days. A very little stone cast into the tiny pool of European society in Teheran causes much commotion, and a storm in a tea-cup is easily produced.

In the capital itself the Englishman is of little account: the preponderating influence of Russia swamps him utterly. It is with the Englishman "down country"—the Persian Robinson Crusoe—that we are more particularly concerned. A young fellow is recruited in the Telegraph Department either as a signaller (i. e., telegraphist) or after a probationary period, as a line-inspector. The latter are usually non-commissioned officers of Royal Engineers. 'When the young Englishman first arrives he is a victim: a victim to his servants, to his tradesmen, and to the natives generally. To him are sold the spurious antiques, the Russian crockery, the tame foxes, the bargains in horseflesh. He buys experience more or less dearly. The Teherani loafer, his first servant, who speaks a few words of English and cannot cook, is soon discharged. An active and comparatively honest Mahomedan servant is engaged, and the "new chum" soon picks up the colloquial Persian. Having mastered this and proved himself trustworthy, he is sent to an out-station: perhaps to a remote village, a testing-station of the telegraph-line: perhaps to a large and fanatical Persian town in which he is the only European.

Gradually the Englishman "takes root," he doesn't want to be moved, he "hits it off" with the Persians. The solitary makes friends—real friends, not mere acquaintances. Strange to say, these friends are often from the priesthood, the most fanatical amongst the Moslems. And these Oriental friends always confess that what originally attracted them to their new ally is the strange fact that an Englishman doesn't lie. In Persia, the great hotbed of lies and intrigue, a man who does not lie is indeed a phenomenon. Very soon the Englishman is invited to dinners, to marriage-feasts, even to picnics; for he is a lion, and the Leo-hunter exists even in Persia—always, however, of the male sex. Little by little the influence of the "man who tells the truth" begins to spread; disputes are referred to him; for is he not the only judge in the place who does not hunger for a bribe? An unpaid arbitrator, he "embodies the law" in many a knotty dispute. There are no fees in his court, and the reference being by mutual consent and purely unofficial, there can be no appeal. Soon the English solitary finds himself a man of importance. He is a welcome guest at the house of the local governor, who may even return his visits. On his visiting-list are several khans, perhaps even a prince or two. Nor are these visits monotonous. Persians drop in, and smoke their own or their host's kalians (or water-pipes) and drink innumerable cups of weak sweet tea.

After some years the Englishman in Persia develops, willy-nilly, into a more than decent horseman; he gets moderate shooting capital coursing; he can buy a greyhound for 7s. 6d., and in Persia there is no dog tax. Or he takes an interest in his garden, and has a pride in that unknown luxury to the Irani, green peas. Seed, from Carter's produce crops, in the irrigated ground undreamt of even by enthusiastic advertisers. Of course the Englishman has a horse; if a line-inspector, two are provided for him by the department. In any case he can always borrow or hire, and for £8 he can buy a serviceable hack. Is not horse-keep 5d. a day, or less?

The Englishman's home is gradually improving in appearance; he has a few fine carpets, a well-made walnut chair or two from Ispahan; perhaps even a sofa, certainly a divan. He lives well; for Persia is the poor man's Paradise. When a brace of partridges can be bought for 4d., a chicken for the same money, and meat is 2d. a pound, it is little to be wondered at if the Englishman becomes somewhat of an epicure. Even the servants become humble friends. A Persian servant is apt to consider his master as *in loco parentis*. His master is his natural protector: no one may bully him but the master; the master must be robbed by no one but himself. This last theory is a point of honour with all Persian servants. As a rule the good servant never leaves a good master. But in the case of the Englishman this must happen sometimes, as he is subject to transference to another station. And such transfer is as a rule most unpleasant to him. He has become one of the local magnates—a sort of greybeard, as the Persians say. Should he feel inclined to sell a bill, the local bankers would honour it to a very heavy amount. This fact is known to the Englishman and appreciated by him as the really strongest proof of the value of his reputation. He as a rule desires not to be removed; the place—perhaps a large town, perhaps a few straggling huts—has become dear to him. He has taken root.

There is one deprivation: he has no female society. Persian ladies he does not see, save when consulted professionally; for in Persian eyes all Europeans are doctors. But he contrives to do without the ladies. modern monk rather avoids them than otherwise; and it is perhaps as well, for it was an intrigue with a Persian woman that led to the massacre of the Russian Legation at Teheran, under M. Grebaidieff, many years ago. Only one man escaped, and he was hidden in an oven. Happily Englismen in Persia have as yet steered, clear of this very dangerous complication; for in Persia husbands are jealous and the dagger and the poisoned cup no fictions—nor, indeed, is their use uncommon.

The solitude to which the young Englishman is subjected is mitigated considerably by his being able to talk to his fellow *employés* in Persia on the wire. He may even at times speak with London. And thus men who have never seen each other become more than acquaintances. By this means the man is not really dead to the world; on the contrary, he has the latest intelligence, for he can read off the public news as it passes through his instrument. On the Derby-day he knows the exact time that the winner's name will arrive, and patiently awaits it in his little office. The life described is the life of the signaller. The line-inspector's is of the same character save that his time is passed mostly in the open air. On horseback, in all weathers, day or night, summer or winter, the line-inspector has to look after the safety of the great artery that runs from England's heart to India. At any interruption, or even fault, he has to start at once and, over a section of, say, seventy miles, remedy the defect. It is needless to say that the line-inspector's life is one of some excitement. It is easy to understand that he feels a certain amount of honest pride when he returns from one of these sudden journey's able to report to his superintendent "Lines all right.' Who will grudge to the telegraph *employés* in Persia their well-earned pensions after a service of five-and-twenty years?—*St. James's Gazette.*

TRADE OF CHINA IN 1885.

The Inspector-General of Customs has just issued the returns of trade at the Treaty Ports of China for the year 1885. The year 1885 opened under the most unfavourable auspices for the trade of China. The two ports and the west coast of Formosa had been under blockade since the previous October, and continued to be so. Canton, Foochow, and Shanghai were in dread of attack. Great Britain, it was feared, might be drawn into the conflict. From the beginning of March on to the end of April the prospect of a war between Great Britain and Russia grew more and more threatening. And to aggravate all other dissastrous influences to the trade of China there was a constant fall in exchange throughout the year. On the 5th of January the rate of exchange at Shanghai for bank bills at four months' sight was 4s. 11⅛d., and since then it declined with some fluctuations, to as low as 4s. 7⅞d. towards the end of December. In face of all these disadvantages, the trade totals for 1885 are remarkably favourable. The total value of the net imports into China by foreign vessels for 1885 amounted to Hk. Tls. 88,000,000, the highest figure, with the exception of that of 1881, reached since the establishment of the foreign inspectorate a quarter of a century ago. Compared with 1884 and 1883, the imports of 1885 show an increase of no less than Hk. Tls. 15,000,000, the principal item contributing to this result being the import of cottons. The annual average of cottons imported during the three years 1882-4 amounted to only about Hk. Tls. 22,000,000; the cottons imported in 1885 rose to Hk. Tls. 31,500,000. Opium has, on the other hand, barely held its own in comparision with former years. The import of opium in 1885 was 25,000,000 taels, a figure a trifle short of the average of the three preceding years, and only 67 per cent. of the value of opium imported in 1881. The import of woollens amounted in 1885 to nearly 5,000,000 taels, a sum exceeding, indeed, the import of each of the two preceding years, but yet indicating only an average year's importation. In the matter of metals, whereas the annual import during the five years 1880-84 reached only from 4,000, tacls to 4,500,000 taels, it attained in 1885 a value of 5,500,000 taels. Of the articles comprised as "sundries" (chiefly coal, kerosene, raw cotton, matches, and seaweed) the import in 1885 attained the value of 20,500,000 taels, or 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 taels higher than the value of previous recent years. The total value of goods exported from China by foreign-type vessels in 1885 is set down at Hk. Tls. 65,000,000, the nadir of export since as far back at least as 1873, when the exports amounted to 69,481,277 taels. The exports for 1884 were of the value of 67,000,000 taels. Altogether the exports of 1885 represent only 83 per cent. of the usual amount. Such decline in exports is due chiefly to the diminution in the quanity of raw and thrown silk (3,000,000, taels less than in 1884) and of sugars (2,000,000 taels less than in 1884). In respect of tea, there was but little variation in the total export of 1885 and that of each of the few preceding years. Since 1881 the annual export of black tea has amounted to about Hk. Tls. 26,500,000 except in 1884, when the total fell to Hk. Tls. 23,000,000. Though in May of last year the "likin" tax on opium was raised to in most cases, Tls. 86 per picul at the ports north of and including Wenchow, yet, in consequence of the very incomplete manner in which taxes of this kind are enforced in China the increase of taxation has not yet reduced the total quantity of opium imported. The greatest improvement in the trade of 1885, as has been already indicated, is shown in the import of cottons. The quantity of grey shirtings imported has risen to 6,124,000 pieces, an increase of 42 per cent. over 1884, 38 per cent. over 1883, and 16 per cent. over 1882. White shirtings show an increase of 34 per cent. over 1884, 57 per cent. over 1883, and 54 per cent. over 1882. The revenue—nearly 14,500,000 taels—is, with one exception, the largest yet collected through the foreign inspectorate. Of the entire amount, 55 per cent. is derived from export duties, 35 per cent. from import duties, and 5 per cent. from coast trade.

THE HINDU WIDOW.

I SHALL give, as far as possible, an exact description of the actual state to which a Hindu woman is reduced after the death of her husband; and as some people assert that the widows in Bengal are not ill-treated at all, I shall first put forward the milder case, and then endeavour to sketch the horrors of Hindu widowhood in the heart of Hinduism, the North-West Provinces of India.

The formal period of mourning for a widow in Bengal lasts for one month with the *Kayasths*, the most numerous and influential class in that part of India,—the Brahmans keeping only ten days. During this time she has to prepare her her own food, confining herself to a single meal a day, which consists of boiled coarse rice, simplest vegetables, *ghi* or clarified butter, and milk; she can on no account touch meat, fish, eggs, or any delicacy at all. She is forbidden to do her hair and to put any scent or oil on her body. She must put on the same cotton *sari* day and night even when it is wet, and must eschew the pleasure of a bed and lie down on bare ground, or perhaps on a coarse blanket spread on it; in some cases she cannot even have her hair dried in the sun after her daily morning ablution, which she must go through before she can put a particle of food in her mouth. The old women say that the soul of a man after his death ascends to heaven quickly and pleasantly in proportion to the bodily inflictions which his wife can undergo in the month after the death of her husband. Consequently the new-made widow, if not for any other reason, at least for the benefit of the soul of her departed husband, must submit to continuous abstinence and excruciating self-inflictions.

A whole month passes in this state of semi-starvation; the funeral ceremonies, which drag on till the end of that period, are all performed, and the rigid observances of the widow are a little relaxed, if it may be so termed, since the only relaxation allowed to her is that she need not prepare the food with her own hands, and that she can change her clothes, but always using only plain cotton *saris*. The real misery of the widow, however, begins after the first month. It is not enough that she is quite heart-broken for her deceased husband, and that she undergoes the above-mentioned bodily privations, she must also continually bear the most galling indignities and the most humiliating self-sacrifices. She cannot take an active part in any religious or social ceremony. If there be a wedding in the house the widow must not touch or in any way interfere with the articles that are used to keep the curious marriage customs. During the *poojahs*, or religious festivals, she is but grudgingly allowed to approach near the object of veneration, and in some bigoted families the contact of a widow is supposed to pollute the materials requisite for the performance of marriage ceremonies. The widow is, in fact, looked upon as the "evil one" of the house. If she has no son or daughter to comfort her, or if she has to pass her whole life, as is often the case, with her husband's family, her condition truly becomes a helpless one. During any ceremony or grand occasion she has silently to look on others around her enjoying and disporting themselves; and if some kind relation does not come to relieve her tedium she has hardly anything else to do but to ruminate on her present sad, wretched condition. Every female member of a family, whether married or unmarried, can go to parties, but a widow cannot; and if she expresses any wish to join the family on such occasions, it is instantly repressed by the curt rebuke of her mother-in-law, or some other relation that she is a widow, and she must not have such wishes.

The most severely felt injunction of custom upon the widows is that of fasting for two days every month during the whole period of her widowhood, that is, till the last month of her life. This observance is called *ekadasi*, which is a Sanskrit word meaning 'the eleventh,' so called from the fact that the widow abstains from all food on the eleventh day of each of the two fortnights into which the Hindu lunar month is divided. This *ekadasi* is a strict fast, nothing in the shape of liquid or solid can be touched by the widow; even a drop of water is forbidden to her for the whole of the twenty-four hours on those two days of the month. There is no trace of this stringent rule anywhere in the Vedas or in the ancient literature of the Hindus. As I have shown above, Manu enjoins a system of frequent abstinence, but nowhere in the Hindu books of old on laws and observances is it ordained that a Hindu widow must pass two days in every month without touching, even at the risk of her life, any food or water. It is an innovation of later date, as are a great many of the present customs and ceremonies observed by the natives of India.

Under the joint family system of the natives of India there are very few Hindu houses where either a widowed daughter or daughter-in-law cannot be found, and the sufferings of these young widows on their *ekadasi* days are simply beyond description. In the middle of the fasting day you will find the young widowed daughter writhing in agony of thirst and hunger, her aged mother sitting silently by her and shedding tears at the pangs of her bereaved child, who cannot for fear of shame and ridicule, even give vent to her feelings by the only way left to her—by weeping; her face is deathly pale through want of food, her eyes are bleared with racking pain, and her lips parched with terrible thirst. Perhaps she hears the noise of dropping water; she at once turns her eyes towards it, she looks hard at it, but she dares not utter a word. She longingly watches the course of the water as it reaches the courtyard; a dog passes by and drinks of it, but she cannot touch it. She draws away her eyes from it and mutters to herself, 'Oh! what sin have we committed that God has made us widows even worse than dogs!' She casts a look of despair at her mother. But the mother is helpless. The ordinances of custom must be rigidly followed. Her heart breaks at the sight of her daughter's agonies, but the rules of *Shastras* cannot be broken. They say that it is written in the *Shastras* that the widow who drinks water (not to speak of taking any food) a d the person who gives her water on the day of *ekadasi* are both damned to eternal perdition. The timidly superstitious Hindu mother cannot dare the risk of the perpetual condemnation of her soul to hell for the sake of alleviating the sufferings of her widowed daughter.

In many houses you will see an aged invalid widow, lying down prostrate on her fasting day, haggard and emaciated, her daughters sitting around her. It is the middle of Indian summer, everything is blazing with torpid heat. The poor widow can hardly get up through age and illness, and there on so scorching a day she goes through her fast without touching a particle of food or a drop of water. The daughters are trying their best to soothe and comfort her, but she lies almost in an insensible state. All at once her eyes open, she looks hard at one of her daughters and most beseechingly asks for a little water. They look at her helplessly and tell her—'Dear mother, to-day is *ekadasi*, water is forbidden.' The wretched widow is in a state of delirium, she has lost her memory, Again and again she implores her daughters for a drop of water, saying, 'I am dying, pray give me water.' They cannot bear this sight any more, they burst into tears—but they dare not grant their mother's prayer; they only try to comfort her by saying that directly the night passes away she shall have water. But, alas! the night may not pass away for the widow; perhaps she succumbs to her mortal thirst in a few hours, and thus dies a victim to the custom of man.

The widows of Bengal, notwithstanding the barbarous custom which imposes on them such miseries and inflictions, are not purposely ill-treated by their relations and friends; on the country, in respectable families they are greatly pitied and comforted in their state of abject wretchedness and despair. Widows of a mature age are very much respected, and though they cannot take an equal share with others in certain festivals and ceremonies, their counsel and criticism are earnestly sought for in all important domestic events, and very often they personally superintend the household affairs of everyday life as well as on grand occasions. In Bengal it is not the treatment of relations and friends that the widow suffers from; it is the cruel custom of the land, which is more obligatory on her than the most stringent written law, and which binds her down to a continuous course of privations and self-inflictions. A distinguished Bengali gentleman, the Rev. Lal Behari Dey, says on this point:—"There are no doubt exceptional cases, but, as a general rule, Hindu widows are not only not ill-treated, but they meet with a vast deal of sympathy. Old widows in a Bengali Hindu family are often the guides and counsellors of those who style themselves the lords of creation. We had the happiness of being acquainted with a venerable old Hindu widow, who was not only the mistress of her own house, consisting of a considerable number of middle-aged men and women, but she was often the referee of important disputes in the village of which she was an inhabitants, and her decisions were received with the highest respect." This description is quite true, and we onrselves know of many cases of great respect shown to old widows; but a person may be respected and venerated and at the same time she may, especially in a land of superstitions and prejudices like India, be continually harrowed by the most merciless mental and bodily torments.

In the North-West Province of India widows suffer treatment far worse than that to which their sisters in Bengal are subjected. The heartless customs are strictly enforced among all the caste, but as you ascend to the more well-to-do and richer classes they asume a more relentless and virulent form.—*Devendra N Das in the Nineteenth Century.*

THE FRENCH CONGO AND ITS NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

IN the competition which has sprung up among the Great Powers for increased colonial possessions France has not been behind. From the Berlin Conference, which settled the ownership of the great religions in Western Africa and in the basin of the Congo, she emerged the possessor of a territory as large as France and England combined. This territory has a coast line of over six hundred miles and access to a great stretch of the Congo river, which separates it from the Free State of the Congo. No part of this new French colony is absolutely barren, and the richness of its vegetation and the fertility of its soil is unequalled in all these equatorial regions. Since 1842 the French have had a hold on the West Coast of Africa at Gabon, but in consequence of the hostility of the natives it was found difficult to penetrate into the interior. The credit of performing this hazardous task, and of annexing the new countries to France, belongs to the intrepid explorer M. de Brazza, who has spent almost the whole of the last ten years in Western and Central Africa. M. de Brazza is just leaving to take up his appointment as Governor of the French possessions in Western Africa, and a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of an interview with him in his Parisian lodging:—

Enter a very ordinary court in a short street running between the Rue St. Honore and the Rue de Rivoli. Ascend a narrow staircase, and on the first floor is the residence of M. de Brazza, or rather the place where he lives for the few months he comes to Paris during his visits to the Congo. The door is opened by a negro from the banks of the Ogowai, who speaks French tolerably well, and is an adept at one of the resources of French citizenship—namely, cigarette smoking. You are shown into a room where sits M. de Brazza, a tall, dark, muscular, wiry man, turned forty, with a good deal of dash and daring about his looks, his skin well browned, from exposure to the equatorial sun. The table in front of him is covered with maps, books, and papers, and the floor is strewn with the remnants of cigarettes, for the eminent explorer is an inveterate smoker.

M DE BRAZZA'S FIRST EXPEDITION.

"My first visit to Africa," commenced the explorer, lihting a cigarette, "was in 1875, when I was accompanied by Dr. Ballay and M. March. Briefly, this is what we accomplished: we acended the Ogowai, a great river with numerous rapids, explored its basin, and traced the course of some of its tributaries; we passed through part of the country of the Bateka tribe, who offered to be hostile, but were easily conciliated. We returned by the Ogowai, and I came back to France on the 1st of January, 1879 not at all satisfied with the result of our three and a half years' experience, for we lad penetrated 1,500 kilometres into the interior, our influence among the natives was just beginning to be felt, and the work of organization begun."

PURELY A POLITICAL MISSION.

"But before going further permit me to make an explanation and to clear away some erroneous statements that have been circulated. I have been attacked by agents of the 'Association Internationale Africaine' for making encroachments on territory which they hoped to retain and of changing my policy. Now when I left for Africa first no association was in existence, nor had Mr. Stanley made his discoveries in the Congo. When I returned in 1879 I found that the association had been established, and then knew that the hostile reception I got in proceeding down the Alima was an echo of an *ouragan* on the great river where Mr. Stanley had been. The association was then only 'scientific and humanitarian,' and because this was so peace and the gospel of comfort to natives gave adhesion to it. But the association changed its colours; by and by it added the words 'political' and 'commercial liberty' to its programme. Now, my rôle has been the same throughout. Mine was purely a political mission. I was sent out by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Marine to explore the country, make treaties with the natives, establish stations, and plant the French flag wherever I went. And when the French Committee of the International Association asked me, before leaving for my second visit, to establish two stations, purely scientific and *hospitalière*, I consented, but made it to be understood that this was subsidiary to my main object, which was political."

THE KEY TO THE UPPER CONGO.

M. de Brazza explained that during his next expedition, which lasted from 1878 to 1882, made important explorations and acquisitions in the basin of the Congo, and established a station now known as Brazzaville, at Stanley Pool, which, he declares, ensured France the key to the Upper Congo. "My third and last visit," he continued, "differed slightly from the preceding ones, as it had more of a pacific and scientific character. I went to ratify treaties, to organize the natives, and establish stations. I took a great deal of merchandise, a steam launch, and a guard with me on this expedition, and a larger force of Europeans. On my way down the Alima to the Congo basin I was welcomed everywhere with demonstrations of friendship. Makoko, a powerful Chief, and Sovereign over all the Bateka tribes, was especially glad to see us, and received us with great pomp and enthusiasm. I found that the agents of the International Association had concluded a treaty with one of Makoko's chiefs, but this treaty was valueless, as it had just been made two years after Makoko had handed over the territory to France. Makoko and all his chiefs expressed satisfaction at being placed under the protection of our flag. Having concluded the negotiations here we went down the river to Stanley Pool and made more treaties with the natives."

ORGANIZING THE NATIVES.

"What was your plan of organizing the natives, M de Brazza?" "Well, in the first place, we had to employ them. It was impossible for us to ascend the Ogowai without the aid of the natives to pilot our pirogues in the rapids and transport our merchandise and things. On my first two visits I took very few Europeans and had to rely on the help of the people. I paid them for their services. To the chiefs whose territory we passed through I gave presents, and conciliated them when I went first among them. The presents frequently consisted of casks of elephants' teeth. On the return journey I shot for food for the some 200 men who then accompanied us. The natives were generally very pleased to join us, and when their term of service was up they returned to their own country with sufficient means to get married—that is, to purchase a wife. Other natives took their place, and so we thus brought into friendly contact various races of the aborigines. Every year there have been about 7,000 menemployed for different periods by us. By our system of work the Fans—a race of cannibals who formerly overran the country, were a terror to their neighbours, and a standing obstacle to explorers—have lost their savage instincts, by contact with us and owing to the interests we have directly or indirectly created. A dozen years ago the only commerce on the Upper Ogowai was the slave trade, and the total commerce at Gaboon amounted only to two million, francs. To-day it is fourteen millions, and rapidly increasing."

"PLENTY OF SALT" VERSUS SLAVES.

"Speaking about slaves, M. de Brazza, you have been called 'le pere des esclaves.' How did you abolish the slave trade?" "On my first visit I bought some three hundred slaves and gave them away. But this was only with the object of by-and-by stopping the traffic. It soon became the usual thing for slaves to run away and come to me for protection. Before we went there, there was no trade up the Ogowai from the coast. The natives at the top of the river could not get to the coast for goods. So they gave slaves in exchange for merchandise brought up by the natives living near the sea. But when we opened up the river, and when all the natives could get down to the coast themselves, there was no need for this bartering. Consequently, with our influence the slave trade on this route broke off. The usual price paid to these people for slaves was two pounds of salt—of which they were very fond—to eat with their food. When we went among this salt-loving and slave-selling race we paid them with plenty of salt, and encouraged them to go to Franceville on the Ogowai for their goods, where they could buy them much cheaper than by getting them overland. Thus the slave trade soon fell away."

A TRADING PEOPLE.

"What about the fertility of the country!" "It is marvellously fertile; in fact, it is over fertile. Things grow too quickly. We could not get our roads kept open. When we cut a road, thirty kilometres wide, through the trees, it was soon made impassable. In addition to its profusion of vegetation, the country has mineral wealth; but that cannot be taken advantage of for some time yet. The trade from the upper part of the country is in ivory and indiarubber. Elephants are very numerous; I have counted over a hundred in the course of a short journey. In the parts lying nearest the coast the trade is in ebony vegetable oils, gum, &c. I was particularly struck [with the great idea of trade which the natives had."

THE FUTURE OF THE FRENCH CONGO.

"What is your opinion as to the future of the French Congo?" "From my nine years' experience in the country I have come to the conclusion that our West African territory and the basin of the Congo must be left to be devolped by the original inhabitants and not be colonized by emigrants. This new country must be perfectly studied and fully organized before foreign traders should penetrate it. On the coast there are already trading houses, French and others, and these will no doubt increase. Before we opened up the Ogowai and other avenues of commerce into the interior, trade was prevented from developing because the residents nearest the coast held a monopoly of it. For instance a community of 300 persons on the Ogowai prevented all trade for the inhabitants up the river. 'There are very bad and dangerous people down at the coast,' they said to the tribes that came down the river; 'just take all you want from us, as we only can manage these bad people.' Now, however, the Ogowai is open and all the tribes may pass up and down. This river is full of rapids, and consequently not navigable, although the natives can pilot their boats in it. The country by and by will have great commercial importance, but what I wish to see now is a friendly federation of all the tribes which will develop its natural richness."

"VENICE UNPRESERVED."

VENICE the beautiful has long been in a bad way. Slowly, gradually, but persistently, those magnificent churches and sun-dyed palaces are perishing before the eyes of sorrowing Europe. Were Venice, indeed, dead and gone, like Babylon and Carthage, the modern world would have lost the most fascinating city ever raised by the hand of man. Athens in the prime of her severe elegance, even the grandiose Rome of the Cæsars, could not compare for picturesqueness of outline and glow of gorgeous colouring with the Queen of the Adriatic—still charming in the long widowhood of her greatness, and in the twilight of an overweening pride. Yet Venice, if properly cared for, will last for many a decade to come, and it is pleasant to reflect that she has friends about her ready and willing to restore the ravages of Time, and to avert that inevitable end which, soon or late, arrives alike to capitals and to men. According to the lately and latest published report of the Restoration Committee, that portion of the pavement of St. Mark's Cathedral situated beneath the central cupola is in urgent need of reconstruction, owing to the unequal subsidence of the ground beneath. The "valleying," as it is called, has long given to the floor of St. Mark's an unevenness like that of a wave-disturbed sea; and, as this has led to a great many accidents, the committee declare that the slabs and mosaics should be taken up and relaid on a flat surface. There have not been wanting theorists to pretend that the floor was originally made uneven and undulating to symbolise that the Republic of St. Mark ruled the waves. The notion, however, is too manifestly ridiculous to demand serious refutation. Venice is, in very fact, a city built upon sand, and the real wonder is, not that its level is continually shifting, but that the entire mass did not centuries since tumble to pieces. St. Mark's itself, the contiguous Ducal Palace and Prison, the Campanile, the Arcades, and all those marvels of architecture clustering along the Molo and the margin of the Grand Canal, are erected upon wooden piles driven into the clay, at a considerable depth from the surface; and the clay rests upon a substratum of sand. So much has been proved to demonstration, for the workmen employed by the Restoration Committee have laid bare the double layer of oak plants placed upon the piles, standing upright in the clay and having their butt ends in the sand. No other choice offered itself to the architecs of those noble buildings erected to the orders of the wealthy merchant princes of the great commercial centre of the middle ages. Over and over again the group of islands on which the city stands have been submerged by the sea, and by floods pouring down from the mountains. For æons the bare hillocky plains dried in the sun until the sea rose and swallowed them at successive intervals, and after further incalculable periods of time, the pools and marshes once more became dry land. As the Romans, fleeing before their Lombard conquerors, found a refuge among the the lagunes, and Venice grew slowly great, substantial, and famous; neither the affluent and powerful Doges nor the terrible Council of Ten apparently troubling themselves, because the grandeur which their ambition and taste aided and fostered—the churches and palaces gorgeous with Pantelicon marbles, cumbrous with Titanic walls, and glistening with precious mosaics—was built upon a foundation of sand.

Although St. Mark's is full of cracks and crevices and the Ducal Palace, it is said, is sinking solidly and equally, and though the manaions on the Grand Canal are for the most part sadly out of repair, Venice is still lovely and attractive to the artist and to the admirer of the beautiful. Of course there are worthy folk who do not care for its canals and gondolas, its pictures or its pigeons, and who vote Venice a damp, dull place. Persons of that temperament should, however, be warned off; and a placard might be posted at the Dolo Railway Station informing all phlegmatic dullards that for their own comfort's sake they had best not proceed further. On the other hand, the average human being, possessed of an ordinary soul, will not fail to find Venice, particularly in fine weather, and when the mosquitos are not too greedily on the feed, a most agreeable spot for a holiday of say a week or stay of a year's duration. There is nothing like it for recalling the sentiment of the sacred antiquity anywhere in Europe, and, consequently, anywhere in the world. There may be rifts in the walls of Venetian palaces, and the outside of things may be suggestive of a beauty run to wrinkles; but the interiors are still intact, unspoilt, and, it would appear, indestructible. In the Ducal Presence Chamber, the Doges' throne and the solemn stalls of the hereditary nobles are as whole as on the day when Shylock may have appeared there to prosecute Antonio, and to be worsted by the spacious advocacy of the fluent Portia, masquerading as the learned Doctor Bellario. The resplendent gilding of the carved ceilings which we see to-day was laid on three centuries ago. The pictures of Giorgione, Titian, Sebastiano del Piombo, Paris Bordone, and Tintoretto, look as fresh as if painted yesterday. In Venice there are no horses to be seen. The narrow streets are paved from edge to edge of thetall houses. Practically there is no dust. Hangings do not soil, linen does not get dirty there. It is not a city of sounds, yet there are noises peculiar to itself, as the voices of the vendors of fish and fruit and confectionery, and the cry of "Gondola! Gondola!" are heard during every hour of the day and night, as the funeral craft thrid the mazes of the narrow canals, where there is hardly room for two boats to pass abreast. Venice has been greatly written about by antiquarians and socialists, novelists and and essayists, by artists in words like Mr. Ruskin—dyeing his vivid colours on in the varying ounces of gold and campanile—by literary laceworkers like the American Mr. Howells—all for exactness and microscopical detail. Yet to be appreciated at its right worth, Venice must be seen and dwelt in. The veritable eye of the witness must rest upon the translucent green water lapping the marble steps; the actual ear must become attuned to the mirth and music of the natives; the individual soul must be filled with the thousand sensations begot of a sunlight and a moonlight incomparable and indescribable—suffusing strange and rare shapes with a gladness and a glamour all their own. Probably the pigeons of St. Mark—descended from the carriers which Admiral Dandolo despatched from the siege of Candia a matter of six hundred years ago—would not take a prize at a British poultry show. Possibly all the canals do not suggest the perfumes of a Araby the Blest. In fact, that every fourth person in Venice is a pauper. But what of that? From the instant the traveller arrives at the terminus, and finds himself, in company with his portmanteau, shut up in the windowed interior of a gondola's ca'bin, speeding to his hotel by water, until he takes his homeward way ship or rail, the time passes as in a dream of pleased surprise, which will comfort memory in waking moments for a life's length.

If the oaken beams and piles on which Venice is built must inevitably decay, surely Science could put others in their places without greatly injuring the superstructures—those beautiful monuments of genius and skill which posterity ought to see. Posterity will be very angry with us if we let Venice rot and tumble to pieces for the sake of a few thousand pounds and some ingenuity and pains. It may be said that it is the business of modern Rome, the seat of the Italian Government, to look after the interests of this capital of the Veniti, which rose upon Time's horizon just as the sun of ancient Rome fell into her western night. Yes; Venice is Italian to-day, as she was Austrian yesterday. But, if not herself, the lessons which she teaches, the delight which she confers and inspires, belong to all mankind. What should we not give if Jerusalem might appear to modern eyes as the Holy City looked in the days of that sublime tragedy which altered the ways of the world and heralded in the dawn of tender and charitable possibilities even yet unaccomplished in the assured destiny of man? If we could rebuild Athens of white marble and behold the purple sea and the Ilex trees, as Pericles beheld them with Aspasia by his side; if we could walk through the streets of Rome as Horace walked; or stand in the Forum while the persuasive Cicero damaged the cause of Clodius; or witness a Triumph go by with British Caractacus, shaggy and stern and proud, conquered but not subdued—what would we give? If the Americans can underpin their houses, and put them upon trolles and move them about from place to place, it may be that the Venetians could do as much, and drive in fresh oaken piles underneath St. Mark's and the Doges' Palace and the Bridge of Sighs. It is not a happy thought to deem that the time may come when there will be no more sitting of an evening outside Florian's while the band is playing in the square, and all Venice promenading about the four sides of the piazzas, and the moonlight falls in spaces of apple-green on the places where the deep shadows are not. Venice, like Antwerp, is getting back her old commerce again. More and more ships lie out in the stream in front of the lion and the tall flagstaffs. The furnaces of Murano blaze all night long, and the glass-blowers are full of work. Yet, even were Venice to become as busy as Liverpool as properous as Glasgow, that would not make up for the old sun-dyed bricks crumbled to pieces, the old Greek marbles fractured and fallen, the old glamour dimmed in the gloom of a difficult recollection. Were it possible to lift Venice up bodily and put her into a glass case, say in the British Museum at Bloomsbury, that would be worth the doing; yet not so well worthy of accomplishment as to have the city in repair where it stands. We cannot import the sumbeams or the sparkling sea, or the bronzed men and maidens of the lagunes; and Venice in a London fog, Venice as an object of still life, would give but a tame idea of the bright original—*Daily Telegraph.*

A ROMAN HOUSE OF THE THIRD CENTURY.

The buildings of the Banca Nazionale in Rome are being added to and, in clearing the ground for the new foundations, the workmen came some days ago on the remains of a Roman house in good preservation, which the experts declare to belong to the third century. The walls have paintings as it seems, of Biblical subjects, mixed with some mythological figures—*e.g.*, Pegasus on Helicon, Æsculapius with his serpent and some Muses. There was also a grave containing a skeleton, which was all the more remarkable because interments within the city were not allowed.

ASTRONOMERS IN THE STONE AGE.

PRINCE Putiatin has presented to the Russian Archæological Society a stone slab which was recently found in the course of some excavations at the Bologne station on the St. Petersburg and Moscow Ralway along with some stone weapons and utensils. A representation of the constellation of the Great Bear was although rudely, carefully drawn on the slab. It may be remembered that some years ago a similar slab was found near Weimar.

A GLACIER GROTTO.

THE *Bund* announces that Professor Forel of Morges in the Canton of Vaud has discovered a natural gallery which goes right across the lower portion of the glacier of Arolla in the Eringerthat, in the Valais. It constitutes a natural grotto in the heart of the glacier, and was explored to a distance of 250 metres (273 yards) by the professor and some fellow members of the Swiss Alpine Club from Geneva, Neuchatel, and the Canton of Vaud. The average width was from six to ten metres broadening out here and there to fully 25 metres; the height varied from two to three metres. At the spot where the party stopped, the cavern divided into two galleries, the exploration of which they reserved for another time. The glacier was found to rest direct on the ground.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Adawa, 1,111 tons, Captain W. Allen, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Joddah (Sept 7), via Aden with ballast.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyds Co.'s steam-ship Poseidon, 2,510 tons, Captain G. Dancich, which arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Hongkong (Aug. 15), brought a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Pachumba, 545 tons, Capt. J. W. Livingston, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Kurrachee, brought a general cargo, two horses and the following passengers:—Dr. Parker, Dr. Hall, Surgn. and Mrs. Mistri, Mr. J. W. Blanchfield, Apothecary Lobo, Mr. S. Narayen, two hospital assistants and 211 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22ND SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Singapore..	..	.....	..	F. Bozzoni & Co
,, Clan Macdonald.....	1796	W. Millar	G	F. Muir and Co.
,, Dragoman..	1839	J. B. Rose	K	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Cathay.....	1884	E. Ashdown.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Clan Fraser.	1319	J. E. Rober ..	F	F., Muir & Co.
,, Kirby Hall.	1759	G. D. Pearse....	M	E., Bates & Co.
,, Nagara	...	.....	MZ	.....
,, Nurjahan ..	1936	.....	P	.....
,, Kashgar....	2040	.....	Q	P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
22	Sirdhana (s)	Robertson ..	Rangoon.
	Bhundara (s).....	Britten.....	Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Byculla, for Rungoon, &c.
,, Poseidon, for Trieste and Venice.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—29 packages provisions, glass, earthen and hardwares, &c., Treacher and Co.
Chins s—¼ qr casks wine, B. Nusserwanjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macdonald s—35 cases gingerwine, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Verona s—17 packages provisions, Phillips

NOTICES.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they ow supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.

. Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circuating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the rofession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imposed into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION,—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVE PORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS
are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,
as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.
IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
after the acute symptoms have subsided,
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay Messrs. Lyall and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co, Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co. Umballa and Kasauli.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotenee of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to th stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep cecomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin taear and healthy, and the hair acquires strenag its action on the orgwing the impor ofncetrinonuo hnbjteit.r

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Brokendown Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physician prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

R. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders, See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace .....from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace .....from	7 0
Silk Lace .....from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine .....from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine .....from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear .....from	7 8
International .....from	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make .....from	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino .....from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ...from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests .....from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns.....from	9 0
International do. .....from	3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks .....per doz. pair	11 8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts ..... „	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks...per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes .....per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes ..... from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. .....from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear .....per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ..... from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., LD.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London,

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING,
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.
Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore India.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT
both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

ADVERTISING
ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Canton ment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsa
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid „	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Dantergan
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Titwa	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singuji	Lanowlee*	Powrah†
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Bhapoor	Kirkeaan	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaum	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saligaon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonat*¶	Barsee Road
Bailgaum	Dharam	Lonee	Mardesh
Deolalee B.	Khundi	Oorooles	Unger
Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Starsee for	Kheirgaum	Packnay
Kheirwadee	Hoshangabad	Patsa	Sholapur*†
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and	Doodnch
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Naidongree	Paparia (for	Kartrus	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Puchmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Kujgaum	Baakeri	Warreagaum	Wadi
Galna	Babal	Nargaum	Nulwar
Pachora	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Myjee	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mussawud	Kureli (for	Bawa Bridge	Road
Misowlee	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Jullumt	Chickzago
	Kuruk Bail	Sheegaum*.	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byrehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallei	Barajree
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Saunnd
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Boolesemora	Baroda*	Veerangmgaum
Borevlee	Umulaer	Baiwa	Jhinid
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wasud	Patree
Bhyader	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Versur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Lucdeen
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulguda	Hyderabad
Chi. tapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulk 'd Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
eram	Gangawaram	Moosepeate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. do.	Bugala	Lunidhar	Bamanbra
City	Ujvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbd	Dhoo. Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Varied
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadochi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for
From 15 to 30 minu. for Refreshments.
30 minutes for Dinner 40 minutes for Dinner

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,

Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,

Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

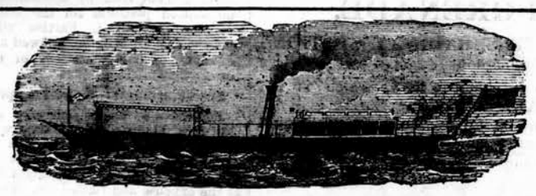
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:— "MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. EVERYWHERE!

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.

Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

COLD AIR MACHINES.

SNOW MAKING MACHINES.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,

Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10. Fig. 11. Fig. 12.

Fig. 13. Fig. 14. Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to 380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds	from Rs. 280 to 700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p.m.

BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS.

LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

Prices Rs. 18, 20, and 22-8 per pair.

MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.
DUBBIN.—For preserving leather.
SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.

&c., &c., &c.

Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS & BOOT-MAKERS.

BOMBAY.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

NEAVE'S FOOD PROMOTES ROBUST HEALTH AND CHILDHOOD. INFANTS INVALIDS FARINA FOOD. TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

In 3d Packets And 6d 1s 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

In Packets, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

STABLE REQUISITES.

WATERPROOF Harness Composition.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)

EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.

POLISHING PASTE For Cleaning Metals.

POUCH BLACKING, (Waterproof.)

SOLD BY ALL SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

ORIGINAL BOTTLING (★ .. ★★ .. ★★★)

OF THE CELEBRATED

"JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY"

THE LEADING BRAND OF IRISH.

Observe that the SPECIAL EXPORT LABEL bears the Signature—

SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS to Messrs. John Jameson & Son, Dublin,

CHARLES DAY & CO., LONDON.

RETAILED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co

206, Ct PORTLAND St LONDON

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
,, KEMP & Co., Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

JOHNSON & COMP'Y'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

TREACHER & COMP'Y LTD JOHNSON & Co's AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878 MEDAL LONDON 1873 DIPLOMA HANOVER 1878

CANTERBURY PALE ALE TRADE MARK JOHNSON & Co LTD

BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

TREACHER & COMP'Y SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is *perfectly safe* even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally without fear of results.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co.